CYCLES
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Fort, Bombay
and Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES
All British Made
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WELLINGTON CYCLE
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Fort, Bombay
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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. X NO. 83 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	Arrival	Depart
Tatsuta Maru.	M. Okamoto.	469	30th Mar.	15th Apr
Awa Maru.	N. Narui.	6,028	14thap	30th "
Seiko Maru	K. Aoyama		14th "	30th Apl
Sanuki Maru	K. Nakajima	5,872	23rd "	27th Apr
Yoshoshi Maru	T. Kinoshita	3,958	15th May	31st "
Tamba Maru	D. Aoshima	5,845	1st May	13th May
Bombay Maru	S. Iriye	4,352	End "	Beg. une

"This steamer has no passenger accommodation.
†For Calcutta via Tellicherry, Calicut and Colombo.
All steamers, equipped with every comfort are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge, and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Matron carried.
For particulars, apply to
K. AKIYAMA,
Manager.
Telephone No. 379.
Allen Building, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
8th April	CALEDONIA	7,521
15th "	EGYPT	7,941
22nd "	MACEDONIA	11,089
29th "	MANTUA X	10,902
6th May	MOREA	10,911
13th "	KALYAN†	8,987
20th "	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
27th "	NALDERA X	15,825
3rd June	CHINA	7,952
10th "	DONGOLA	6,083
17th "	CALEDONIA	7,622
24th "	EGYPT	7,941

MANTUA x NALDERA } Through steamers from Australia.
*KALYAN DONGOLA } Through steamers from China, calling Bombay for Mails only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
18th May	ASHOBRA	8 288
1st June	MANGLA	8 303
15th "	MADURA	8 975
29th "	MALDA	8,900
	M	

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

28th April	DONGOLA	8,083
5th May	SICILIA	6,813

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

5th May	MALWA	10.941
2nd June	NARKUNDA	19,118
30th "	MANTUA	10,902

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers	Destination.
19th April.	KARAGOLA	E. & S. Africa.
8th "	BARJORA	Karachi & P. Gulf.
7th "	LINGA	Karachi direct.
10th "	LHASA	Karachi Coasting.
9th "	VARSOVA	Busreh direct.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage fo P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT
MARINE, LTD., AND B.
JOINT SERV
CALCUTTA TO HALI
TAKING CARGO FOR T
Terms, Rate of Freight
be arranged with:—
MACKINON MAC
18, Strand
Telephone No.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
BANK STREET.
SUB-BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK
The Bank receive Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.
A. W. MARSHALL
Off. Secretary and Treasurerer

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL $20,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND £4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ... $25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $20,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Foochow	New York	Tsingtao
Hankow	Penang	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkew	Rangoon	Yloilo
Ipoh		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
R. E. HYND,
Agent.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
(Affiliated with the P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd.)
AUTHORISED AND SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 40,000,000
CAPITAL ..... Rs. 85,00,000
RESERVE FUND IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ..... Rs. 85,50,000
CONTINGENCY FUND for equalisation of Dividend, Provision for bad or doubtful debts, adjusting fluctuations in values of investments or etc. ..... Rs. 6,00,000
HEAD OFFICE—ALLAHABAD.
BRANCHES.
Bombay, Bareilly, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi Dehra Dun, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Jubbulpore Lucknow, Meerut, Mussooree, Naini Tal, Nagpur, Patna, Rangoon.
SUB-AGENCIES.
Allahabad City Office, Amritsar, Aminabal Park, Lucknow, Benares, Cawnpore City Office, Chandausi, Fyzabad, Hathras, Hapur Lucknow City Offic, Lyallpur, Moradad, Muttra, Rae Bareli, Sitapur.
CORRESPONDENTS. In all the principal Towns throughout India.
LONDON BANKERS.—The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limitd. The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS. Interest at 2 per cent. allowed on balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 100,000 provided the interest amounts to Rs. per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS. Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT Small sums received. Copy of Rules can be obtained on application. Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the Custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realised. Loans and Cash Credits granted.
Currency Notes of any Circle Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit account free of charge. Banking business of every description transacted. Copy of Rules may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.
T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent.
Bombay Branch,
Allahabad Bank Buildings,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
115, Hornby Road opposite J. N. Petit
Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
ments in Government and Approve only.
Economy in Management. The sup as to Rates, Mortality, Investigatic ation, is entrusted to an experience Actuary.
ject is to make provision for the f subscribers to a monthly pension 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of creed. Rates of subscription are oderate. 80 per cent. Surrender case the wife pre-deceased Twelve race if occupation is lost.
sion to Canvassers.
ails apply for a copy of Rules to—
AJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

FOR
FIRE
MARINE MOTOR
&C.
INSURANCES
APPLY.
BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO. LTD.,
A. V. KEITH. GEO BROWN
MANAGER General Manager.
Accident Dept.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LD
(Established 1906.)
FIRE.
Lowest possible rates, prompt settlement of losses.
MARINE.
Liberal and quick payments of claims.
LIFE.
Complete protection in Emergency.
Please apply to:—
R. AGASKAR & CO.,
Chief Agents.
29, Dadoo Building,
Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5138.
Telegraphic Address:—SUJJANGUD.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.
ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-I A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.
WANTED AGENTS.
For particulars apply to:—
THE SECRETARIES,
16, Apollo Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
TOTAL FUNDS .. .. .. Rs. 1,76,00,000
LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.
Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.
Managers

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824.
FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... F. 80,000,000 £6,666,666
RESERVE FUND ... F. 59,139,240 £4,928,270,
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
Head Agency at BATAVIA,
BRANCHES:
DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Bandjermasin,	Pekalongan,
Bandoeng,	Pontianak
Cheribon,	Semarang
Djember,	Soeraballa
Djocja.	Solo
Kota Radja.	Tebing Tinggi
Langsa	(Delhi)
Macaesar	Tegal
Medan	Telok Betong
Padang	Tjilatiap
Palembang	Welteverden

STRAIT'S SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN.—Kobe.
CHINA.—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS.—National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest showed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 19 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Bombay Office:—Hornby House, Hornby Road.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Actg. Agents.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.
130, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW AT LONAVLA KNOWN AS "HOLIDAY HOME."
Under instructions from the Bombay Y. W. C. A., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 8th April, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms at 120, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—
All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages, tenements and bungalow standing thereon, admeasuring about one acre and thirty-three gunthas situate at Mowza Lonavla, Taluka Mawal, in the District of Poona and known as "Holiday Home."
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., at Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

On Saturday, 8th April, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, one iron safe on stand, etc.
AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).
1 second-hand rubber tryed canoe victoria in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tryed palanquin office shigram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis in good order.

AUCTION SALE OF BROWN AND WHITE CANVAS, KHAKI BEDFORD CLOTH AND KHAKI SERGE, ETC.
Under instructions from Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., Attorneys for the Allahabad Bank Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 13th instant sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Old Small Cause Court building godown Tribhowan Lane Lamington Road on account and risk of Messrs. Lala Devidas and Sons Government and Railway Contractor Bombay, the following:—
40 Bales Brown canvas 36" about 16000 yards.
2 Bales Khaki Bedford cloth 28" about 1666 yards.
11 Bales Cotton White canvas 26', 27" about 6600 yards.
2 Bales Khaki serge 54" about 1514 yards.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On SUNDAY, the 9th April, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Anchorage", Apollo Bunder, next to Taj Mahal Hotel, on the seaside, very valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture by Roberts, Wimbridge and Lazarus, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, rich carpets, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, rich cabinets, table ornaments, Parisian and terracotta figures, electric table and hall lamps and fans, old carved furniture, brassware, one sweet tone piano, English ice box, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gewn cupboards, reclining sofa, writing tables, glass door book and silver cases, marble clocks, rich pictures, marble bath tubs, large iron stove, electric heater etc., etc. The property of Dr. E. Faulkner, Organist and Choir Master and others.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF COMBS, RAZORS, OPTICAL GOODS, PETROLEUM LAMPS AND IRON TOOLS, ETC.
Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 8th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms No. 120 Apollo Street by order of the Banks and Offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned.
300 nav blue suets.
3 cases black cashmere.
1 case salome brilliente.
2 cases medium bow spring.
3 cases cornel shuttles.
1 iron safe.
On account of Insurance Office:—
3 scales.
On account and risk of defaulting purchaser:—
12 cases each 24 pieces Phoebus stones No. 1 —288 pieces in all, mark H. and Co. 282 Bombay.
2 Parcels white Horn dressing combs
3 Parcels Kropp Razors Black round 3/4.
6 Parcels Optical goods.
On account and risk of the Franco India Trading Co.
5 cases Petroleum lamps (German make).
Suit No. 4628 of 1921.
Sayed Ahmed Umer. v/s. Goolam Mohamed.
By order of N. H. Moos, Esq., receiver appointed in the above suit.
A lot of Hammers, Baskets and tools etc.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be reuired at the time of sale.

On Friday the 7th April, 1922 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Gymkhana Chambers, Fort, opposite to Bombay Gymkhana valuable household furniture, glass crockery and plated ware dining table, chairs, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, cabinet ornaments, paintings, carpets, one cottage piano, ice box, bedsteads, almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing and washband tables, chest of drawers, writing tables, pictures glass door show cases, cane furniture, carved furniture, carpets, electric lamps, etc., etc., The property of J. E. Aspinwall Esq., and others.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.
AUCTION SALE OF A PASSENGER STEAMER KNOWN AS S. S. ORURO.
Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Official Liquidator, Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Co., Ltd. (in Liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their rooms at 120 Apollo Street, Fort:—
S. S. "Oruro" belonging to the abovementioned Company which is now lying in the Stream off Mazagaon. It has passenger accommodation for about 1,100 pilgrims and 22 first class passengers and has a gross tonnage of 1,919 tons. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Solicitors for the Official Liquidator, at Hornby Road, or to the undersigned.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance on the confirmation of the sale by the High Court.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR LOVERS OF ART, BEAUTY AND DECORATIONS.
Auctions sale of very Valuable artistic Marble Statues and electric fittings. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at old Bombay Gas Company Office at Hornby Road Standard Building on account and risk of the original Manufacturers by order of the sole agents Messrs. S. BENNETT and Co., Ltd., A very large and valuable artistic novel collection of rich Marble Statues and Statuettes consisting of small and large dainty model figures of real and natural artistic colours, standard electric marble lamps, large and small statues on marble Pedastals and pillars, electric lights on marble figures. Alabaster marble statues showing different artistic subjects and models. Hanging marble flower baskets of various colours, shades and shapes, etc., etc.
The above is on view.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.
BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 7th April, 1922.

MEHTA & CO.
Government and G. I. P. Railway Ldg.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KAMATIPURA 11TH LANE.
On MONDAY, the 10th April at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs Shah and Chunubhai, Attorneys for the owner herein, the undermentioned valuable house on the premises.
All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Kamatipura 11th Street, outside the Fort and in the registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 38 (Thirty-eight) square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 136 New No. 16677 Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 6844 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 1952, Street No. 90-92 and bounded on the East by the property of Kasai, on the West by the property of Sulleimanji Moosaji Jariwalla, on the North by the Kamatipura 11th Street and on the South by Sweepers passage.
For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to the said Messrs. Shah and Chunubhai at their offices at Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.
MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF THE GOODS OF THE SHOP AT CHURCH GATE STREET.
By the order of the Mortgagees concerned and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Raikhashroo Cawasji Unwalla traded as Messrs. Unwalla and Co., Messrs. Crawford and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 11th day of April, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Church Gate Street, Opp. Hongkong Bank, and Church the following:—
Standard foot Sewing machines, Yost typewriter, Underwood typewriter, Remington typewriter, duplicator machine, writing table, teakwood long benches, glass fitted sliding cupboards, copying press with stand, glass door cupboard, Oliver typewriter, Remington Standard typewriter, one lost accessories of typewriter, such as, carbon papers, ribbons, etc., bentwood chairs, teapoys, glass fitted partition, etc., etc.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

HEAD OFFICE. 6/7 Clive St, Calcutta.
National Indian LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents.
BRANCHES, Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad Dn., Rangoon, Lucknow, Karachi & Gauhati.
Incorporated in India 1907.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIMADAS. Branch Secretary Bunder Road, Karachi.
M. S. HOOSAIN, Branch Secretary Residency Main Road, Hydrabad Deccan.)
C. N. MADHAVA ROW. Acting Branch Secretary, Lipton's Building 33 Apollo Street, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager, Calcutta.
WANTED ACTIVE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS

Unique Assurance Co., Ltd.
Head Office: 2 & 3, Lall Bazar Street, CALCUTTA.
In the last Quinquennial Report the Actuary remarks
"The Policy contracts are fully secured."
Wanted Agents on commission and salary on guaranteed business.
For other particulars, please apply to our special Representative, G. K. SUBBIAH, Esq., Room No. 10, Block 36, Madraswalla Buildings, Poibawadi, Parel, Bombay, or
THE EASTERN AGENCY Co., Ltd.
MANAGING AGENTS,
2 & 3 Lall Bazar Street, CALCUTTA.

AUCTION SALE.

(BENNETT—Continued).
firmation of the sale by the High Court.

AUCTION SALE.

MISTRY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
9, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
SALE TO COMMENCE AT 2-30 P.M.
AUCTION SALE of High Class and Household Furniture by well-known makers, Sliding Dining Table, Sideboard with side mirrors, Chevel Dressing Table, Sweet tone Arthur Athson's cottage Piano, cottage Piano Pictures, Platedware Glassware, Carpets, English Ice Refrigerator.
On SATURDAY, the 8th April, 1922, in the General Post Office 2nd floor at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MISTRY and Co., will sell by Public Auction selected pieces of furniture, comprising of sliding Dining Table Sideboard, Dinner Waggon Dumbwaiters, Tea Tables, Handsome Silver Show and Cabinet, Sweet tone cottage Piano Chesterfield Sofas and Easy Chairs to match, Carved Table, Brass Top Centre Table, Palmwands, silk Tapestry lined Drawing Room Suit, Chesterfield Chaises Tea Tables, Low Arm Chairs, Ladies' Fancy Writing Table, Hatstands, Card Tables, English Carpets, Bedroom Furniture, Mirror Almirahs, Cloth and Gown Press, Dressing Tables, Marble Top Wash Tables and Toilet set, Revolving Book stands and Revolving Chairs, Ice Box Rich Pictures Glassware, Crockery, etc., etc.
The property of H. Buckner, Esq., Presidency Post Master.
Catalogues will be published and the property is open to view.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).
AUCTION SALE of very household furniture by well-known makers, dining table, sideboard, cottage piano, telescopic, electric hall lamp, platedware, etc., etc.
On SUNDAY, the 9th April, 1922, at Old Government House, Parel, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MISTRY and Co. will sell by Public Auction very rich furniture comprising of dining table, dining room chairs, sideboard, and dining waggon, tea tables, drawing room cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs and screen jardiniers, very slightly used cottage piano, telescopic hall lamp, fancy writing tables and revolving book-stands, silver showcases, ornaments and pictures and ornaments, hatstand, teapoys, folding screen, file cabinet, season wood almirahs, cloths presses, dressing chest of drawers and marble top washing tables, glassware, crockeryware and platedware, etc.
The property of Dr. Turkhud, Assistant Director, Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory.
Catalogues will be printed and property is open to view.
MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

VORA AND CO,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
BONA FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND ARTISTIC HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE MADE BY WELL KNOWN MAKERS.
Side boards, writing-table, glass, panel almyrahs, iron and wooden bedsteads and cradle chesterfield sofas, dining-table, washing-table, American roll, top-table, fancy teapoys, crockery, rich dinner and tea services cooking utensils, etc., etc.
Messrs. VORA & CO., will sell by public auction on SATURDAY, the 8th April, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their auction rooms, opposite to new Imperial Bank's Bldg. The property of Major J. E. Armitage, Esq., I. A.
Dining-table, dumb waiters, side boards, chesterfield sofas, ladies and office writing table, American roll top table, revolving book-stand, glass panel, almyrahs, cupboards, dirty cloth basket, iron and wooden bedstead and cradle, dressing-table with mirrors chest of drawers singapore cushion cane sofas, fancy teapoys, cooking utensils, family scale, dinner and tea services, crockery, ice box, glassware, wall horns folding teapoys, boot shelf, marble washing-table with crockery commodes, wall-lamps, lanterns, door and window curtains chamber pots, etc., etc.
VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

SITUATION VACANT.

WANTED—By English Firm Experienced SALESMAN for Metal, Hardware and Sundries Department. Apply to Box No. 7923, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3328

WANTED—STOCK LEDGER CLERKS Apply personally to KEMP & Co., Ltd., Charni Road.
A R3319

WANTED—A CASHIER, experienced in Solicitor's line. Apply to Messrs. SOONDERDAS and CO., Solicitors, 41, Hammam Street.
A C12619

WANTED.—An energetic SALESMAN to sell of Rubber English Motor Tyres of assorted sizes, just arrived on private consignment. Reasonable commission will be allowed. Apply immediately Box No. 7887, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C12556

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY (Incorporated in England).—WANTED TEMPORARY CLERKS on Rs. 50 per mensem, without allowances. Only those who are good calculators and can write a neat hand, should apply to the undersigned with certificates. D. S. BURN, General Traffic Manager, G. T. M's Office, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, dated 5th April, 1922.
A C12638

SALARY Rs. 100—230 IN 30 DAYS.—We can secure these salaries for YOU. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. 2 days FREE TRIAL. No money unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 annas stamp. HAWAID SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, Rawalpindi (Punjab).
A

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.—FOREMAN WANTED to superintend boring operations in tidal waters for about six months. Previous experience necessary. Salary Rs. 250 per mensem. Further employment possible for good man. Apply in first instance in writing with full particulars to SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, Construction, Bombay.
A C12616

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—THIRD-FLOOR for offices in Nanabhai lane Fort, behind West and Watch Co., (Hornby Road). Apply Bhaiya there.
C R3274

TO LET—"LUCKY COTTAGE" at Matheran furnished Bangalow showing. For particular apply to L. S. KARIMJEE, Jackeria Musjid, Bombay. No. 3. Telephone.
C R3307

TO BE LET—Large SHOW ROOM for motors, chemists, jewellers, press, etc., just opposite Marine Lines Station, T. N. 3627.
C R3320

TO LET—Rooms 13 of top floor "Rahim Mansion" Soparibag Road, Parel, at reduced rent, for immediate possession with electric.
C R3336

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A PRINTING PRESS, having English, Marathi and Gujarathi types with all accessories of best selection and machinery, situated in good locality without Fort, running concern for the last 12 years, is for sale as proprietor retires. Write for particulars to Box No. 7920, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R3314

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly-built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arther Road, Jacob's Circle.
Ja

FOR SALE—An ESSEX CAR in perfect running order and sound condition. For particulars please apply to TAMHANKAR, c/o. Lokamanya, Bombay 4.
JA R3256

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND SHUTTLECOCKS in good condition at Rs. 5 per dozen. Apply SECRETARY, Willingdon Sports Club. Can be sent by V.P.P. to any part of India.
N C12627

FOR SALE—WATER COLOUR SKETCHES of Babulnath Temple and Chaupatty on a Misty Day. Framed in gold Rs. 25 and Rs. 15 respectively. Highly Commended by experts Apply Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N

FOR LOVERS OF ART—WATER COLOUR STUDIES OF ANIMALS from life—highly commended by the Bombay and Madras Art Societies. Lists on Moderate prices to clear Stock all done by a local artist. Apply Box No. 300, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N

MESOPOTAMIA RIVER CRAFT, FOR IMMEDIATE DISPOSAL—Several handy STEAM LAUNCHES about 50 feet; Oil Barge 151 feet; Steel Transport Barge 150 feet; Sea Going Tug "Mashona" 106 feet. Apply to MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Nicol Road, Bombay.
C12640

LOST AND FOUND.

TWO CURRENCY NOTES Nos. 07459/F. B./20. 07460/F. B./20, dated 9th August 1909, valued ten thousand (Rs. 10,000) each and bearing a seal impression of Manager Sundar Mahal Dinga on the back, belonging to the undersigned have been LOST.
Any one giving information leading to the recovery of the money will be awarded Rs. 500. NATHA SINGH KAPOOR, Contractor, Mahalla Pipalwala Chah, Gujrat (Pb.)
PB R3326

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

"K. M." PUSHMINA CAP: oval, round or boat shape, neatly hemed., in silk best Indian made cap for respectable Indians Rs. 8-11; mention color. K. M. and FINE ARTS AGENCY, Srinagar Kr.
T R3285

PROFESSION

DENTAL NOTICE

I shall be out of Bombay for one month from April 20.

Mr H. G. MOGHE,
L.M. & S., L.D.S., (Eng.).
Parvati Bhavan,
Near Sandhurst Bridge.
R3293

BOMBAY HOMOEOPATHIC PHARMACY —63, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, Genuine Homoeopathic and Biochemic Remedies. Free consultations for the poor daily from 1 to 2 p.m., Consulting Physician, Dr. TRIKAMLAL A. BROKER, M.D.
R3259

PUBLIC NOTICES

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ENHANCEMENT OF PASSENGER FARES.

THE PUBLIC are advised that the First, Second, Intermediate and Third Class fares on this Railway will be raised on and from the 1st May, 1922, particulars of which will be notified hereafter.

D. S. BURN,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 5th April, 1922.
C12635

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ENHANCEMENT OF PASSENGER FARES.

THE Public are advised that the First, Second and Third class fares on this Railway will be raised on and from the 1st May, 1922, particulars of which will be notified hereafter.

E. T. ROBINSON,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 5th May, 1922.
C12636

INVESTORS AND CAPITALISTS.

DR. H. CHANDRA, Ph.D. (Berlin), F.G.C.S, etc.,

DIR: TECHNO-CHEMICAL RESEARCH LABORATORY, Dehra Dun, Is in Bombay and can be consulted between 6th and 12th instant by appointment. He has also a number of his own Indudstrial Schemes which he is ready to offer if satisfactory arrangements could beb made.
Please address: Readmoney Building, 2nd Floor, Apollo Pier, Fort.
R3332

NOTICE.

LORD REAY LECTURE SERIES.

DR. L. D. DHAWALE, B.A., M.D., (Bom.), Lord Reay Lecturer for the Winter Session 1921-22, will deliver his second lecture on SATURDAY, the 8th instant at 11 a.m. in the Pathological Laboratory of the Grant Medical College, Bombay, Lt.-Col. R. M. Carter, C.B., F.R.C.S., I.M.S., presiding.
The subject will be
"Microscopical Diagnosis of Morbid Tissues with special reference to Tumours."
All members of the medical profession and senior medical students are invited to attend.

B. HIGHAM,
M.B., B.S., (Lond.), Major I.M.S.,
Dean, Grant Medical College.
Grant Medical College,
Bombay, 5th April, 1922.
C12641

SOAP FACTORY FOR SALE.

A SOAP FACTORY, situated in 81-83, Suryanarayana Chetty Street, Royapuram, Madras, in a spacious ground equipped with complete upto date machinery for the manufacture of soaps comprising boilers, kettles, refiners, ovens, engines, constisizers, remelters, crutchers, frames, mills, plodders, presses, dies, evaporators, concentrators, stills, salt recoverers silicate pans, perfumery extractors pumps, tanks, laboratory, office, etc., and also for the manufacture of BYE PRODUCTS, such as GLYCERINE CAUSTIC SODA, AMMONIA, GLUE AND PERFUMES together with the LEASE HOLD INTEREST ON THE LAND on which the factory is built for an unexpired period of nearly 5 years. The plant is estimated to turn out 7 to 8 TONS OF SOAP PER DAY under proper management. Intending purchasers are requested to apply to the undersigned for further information, particulars and for inspection of the factory and the plant.
The property is sold as a going concern and the buyer has to take with all defects in description and no warranty is given in respect of any matter herein—
The property will be sold by public auction with a reserve price on SATURDAY. THE 15th April, 1922, in pursuance of the order of the High Court of Madras in C. S. No. 230 of 1921 dated 24-8-1921 at the factory premises.

P. VENKATARAMANA RAO,
Commissioner,
No. 103, Anna Pillai Stret,
Georgetown, MADRAS.
C12637

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of the valuable property at Dalal Street, within the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring about 1100 square yards described below:—
The property belongs to a Charitable Trust and the sale will be subject to the permission and sanction of the High Court of Bombay.
Further particulars in connection with the property may be obtained from the undersigned.
Offers may be headed "Re. DALAL STREET PROPERTY."

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land, situate at Dalal Street, within the Fort of Bombay, assessed under A. Ward, No. 1256, Street Nos. 10, 12, 14 and 16 and bearing New Survey No. 2521 and bounded on or towards the North by Dalal Street on or towards the South by the property of Mahomedally Noorbhoy, on the east by the property of Goovernbhai Hormasji Guzdar and on or towards the West partly by the property of the Trustees of Wadia Charities and partly by the property of Haji Haroon Jan Mahomed.

PAYNE & CO.,
Attorneys-at-Law.
Dated this 5th day of April, 1922. C12633

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of Rupees Fifteen per share, free of Income Tax for the year ending 31st December, 1921, has ben delard and made payable on and after the 20th April, 1922, to shareholders whose names appear on the Company's Register on the 25th March, 1922.
The Dividend Warrants will be posted to the registered addresses of the shareholders in due course.
By order of the Board of Directors,
FRAMROZ RUSTOMJEE MISTREE.
Secretary.
No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort,
Bombay, 1st April, 1922.
C C12613

THE ASSUR VEERJEE MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

23RD DIVIDEND.

AN AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ending 31st December, 1921, will be paid as under at the Registered Office of the Company from the 1st of May, 1922, to those members whose names appear on the Register on the 18th instant:—
Rs. 6 per fully paid up Shares of Old Issue.
Rs. 5 per fully paid up Share of New Issue.
TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th to 22nd instant both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
ASSUR VEERJEE & SONS,
Agents.
C12629

THE INDIAN CEMENT COMPANY, LTD

ISSUE OF 7,600 NEW ORDINARY SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH AT A PREMIUM OF Rs. 150 PER SHARE.

NOTICE OF THIRD CALL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a Meeting of the Directors of the Company held on 17th March, 1922, the Third Call of Rs. 50 per share on the above shares was made and it was determined that such call should be paid to the Agents of the Company at its Registered Office, Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on or before 17th May, 1922, and that if such call was not paid on such dates, interest at the rate of 9 per cent per annum should be charged from 17th May, 1922, up to the date of actual payment.
Dated this 20th day of March, 1922.

By Order,
TATA SONS, LIMITED.
Agent.
R. D. TATA,
Director.
C C12634

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to April 11 for the sale and removal of the Y. M. C. A. Bazaar, Marine Lines Camp.

N. DAS.
Secretary, Y. M. C. A.,
Army Branch,
Wodehouse Road, Fort.
Bombay, April 4.
TA R3321

AMUSEMENTS

FOR THE LAST TIME TO-DAY!
Messrs K. D. and Brothers present the internationally famou "Handcuff King'

HOUDINI
IN
"The Terror Island"
(7 Reels—7000 feet)
A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME.
To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
(S. T.)
GLOBE CINEMA
(Sandhurst Road.)

TO-DAY IS FRIDAY!
The last day of the week!
Do not fail to see the daring of the screen.
ETHEL CLAYTON.
in a World-Picture Super drama of exceptional "grit."
"The Witch Woman"
(5 Reels—6000 feet)
presenting the handsome famous Actor
FRANK MAYO.
A dual role.
A glad announcement!—This Week's programme comprises a great and unique Million Dollar Fatty Arbuckle Comedy in 2 Reels,
"The Desert Hero"
Four Shows To-day at: 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-15. p. m. (S. T.)
WEST-END CINEMA
(New Chumney Road.)

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
Cinema To-day at 6-30
Winifred Greenwood and Edward Coxen in a Four-Reeler.
"A Woman Daring"
Portraying a woman's struggle with a hunting 'pest'
Last Night To-night at 9-30 p. m.
WOLSELEY CHARLES' MUSICAL CO.
"THE SCAMPS"
FAREWELL PERFORMANCE.

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30 8-15, and 10 P.M
THE GREAT FUN FRIDAY
An all-Comic Programme at each Theatre including some of the best comedies on the Screen.
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
HAROLD LLOYD
SMILE POLLARD
and other popular favourites
Finish the week with a Big Laugh.

THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
THE GREAT HINDU EPIC
"RAMAYANA"
"RAMAYANA"
"RAMAYANA"
"RAMAYANA"
in 21 parts of absorbing interest
To-day the First Instalment.
The Film Supreme.
The Subject Divine.
Come and See the Story of the Ages.
Gorgeous Sbenery
Ancient Temples.
Cinematographer:—Mr. E. Liguoro, the great Italian Artiste.
Wonderful Illusions.
A Veritable Treat.
A Superb Cinematographic Gem.
All lovers of Ancient Indian History and Devotional Mythology must see this
Stupendous Production
The First Indian Serial
COMMENCING TO-DAY

Bombay's Popular Picture Rendezvous
THE MAJESTIC
tram terminus Girgaum.
Four Shows daily:—5-15, 7, 8-45, & 10-30.
TO-NIGHT.
The Final instalment of the Selig super serial
Vanishing Trails

IMPERIAL
To-night
"THE BHAKTA BODHANA"
The great devotee of Gujarath
in 7 Reels
Produce by National Film Co.
Directed and Photograph by S. N. Patanku
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest New
Time and Prices as usual
Always a Good Show.

Under public patronage
Lalitkaladarsha
Sangit Natak Mandli
Founded by
LATE MR. KESHAVERAO BHONSLE,
will stage at
GRANT ROAD BOMBAY THEATRE,
on
Thursday 6th April 1922 3 p. m.
"Shah Shivaji"
Saturday, 9th April 1922, at 8-30 P.M. (S. T.)
"Rakshasi Mahatwakangsha."
Sunday, 2nd, April, 1922, at 3 P.M.
"Soubhadra."

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, April 4th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indian	100
" " Imports	—
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—	
Mid Americans Spot Fair demand	10 66
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	17 75
New York, 10-30 a.m. —May	17 98
(As known in Liverpool at —July	17 32
closing time.) —Oct.	17 05
New Orleans 9-30 a.m. —May	18 75
—July	16 63

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, April 5th.

Months.	To-day's Price.
April	—
May	10 36
June	—
July	10 23
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	10 01
Nov.	—
Dec.	—
Jan.	—
Feb.	9 84
Mar.	—

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 4th.

Months.	To-day's price.
April	10 30
May	10 23
June	10 1[illegible]
July	10 12
August	10 03
September	9 96
Oct.	9 86
November	9 80
December	9 75
January	9 68
February	9 65
March	9 62

Tone:— Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, April 4th

M. G. Bengal Good	7 00
" " Fully Good	7 48
" " Fine	7 80
" " No. 1 Oomra, Good	8 30
" " " Fully Good	8 70
" " " Fine	9 10
M. G. Broach Good	8 85
" " Fully Good	9 25
" " Fine	9 65
M. G. Scinde Good,	6 90
" " Fully Good	7 30
" " Fine	7 70

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 4th.

Months	To-day's price.
April	16 55
May	16 60
June	16 75
July	16 95
Aug.	17 05
September	17 15
Oct.	17 40
Nov.	17 40

Manchester: Considerable cloth business.
Yarns: Well held fair turn over.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April 4th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	26,000
" Exports to Great Britain	12,000
" " to Consinent	22,000
Futures at New York Mar.	—
Futures at New York May	18 00
Futures at New York July	17 36
Futures at New York Oct.	17 21
Futures at New York Jan.	17 01
Spot Cotton at New York	18 15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	16 75
Futures at New Orleans May	16 83
Futures at New Orleans July	16 72
Fair Rio Ordinary (No. 7 quality)	10 3/8
Demand B	—
Silver Commercial Bars U. S. mined	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	65 1/8

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, April 5th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe 62 1/2 lbs. Apl.-May Paid	54 53/6
Barletta Russo 64 lbs. Apl.-May Sellers	52 52/9
Australian 62 lbs. April Sellers	54
Tone:—Quit.	

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 1 7 8
Hongkong	£ 53
National	£ 52

SEEDS.

Rapeseed. Ferozepore usual Bold	—
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Mar.-April	£ 18 1/2
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs, ex-Ship	Nominal.
Tone of Rapeseed:—	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship April-May Nominal	£ 21 1/2
Tone of Linseed:—	
Cottonseed, Bombay sound delivered per ton Apl.-May	£ 8 3/
Teria Rapeseed:—Apl.-May Quiet Dull	17
Linseed, Argentine Apl.-May Sellers Dull	£18
Tone:—	

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Cawnpore 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta June-July Sellers	—
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June-Sellers	—
Do. Do. June-July Sellers	—
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay June-July Sellers	—
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi June-July Sellers	—
Tone:—	

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, April 5th.

These of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Baromet & corrected to 32 deg Febr in		29.781
Temperature of Air	degree..	82.1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	76.7
Dew Point	"	71.7
Relative humidity of Air	"	0.7 0
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	"	2.9
Maximum temperature of Air	"	84.1
Minimum do do do	"	75.6
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		SSW. W.WNW.W.SSW.
Movement of Wind do	miles.	117

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 6TH APRIL, 1922.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 6th April, 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in the east Punjab Night temperature is above the average at most stations.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal. Night temperature is in defect at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual in north Rajputana. Both day and night temperatures are above normal in Sind, Jacobabad recording a maximum of 104 degree.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Rajkot and Veraval, but is in defect at Bhavnagar-Para. Day temperature is locally above normal in Gujarat and Kathiawr, Deesa recording a maximum of 103 degree. Night temperature is in excess at Surat and Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is locally below normal. Day temperature is in slight excess in the southwestern districts; a maximum of 103 degree was recorded at Akola.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity and temperature do not differ much from the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear in the north Bombay Deccan and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is locally below normal in the Bombay Deccan. Night temperature is above the average in Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—A few drops are reported from Sholapur; otherwise weather has been dry. The unsettled conditions in the Deccan persist and moderate cloud is present over east Hyderabad. A fresh western disturbance has begun to affect the northwest frontier where temperature has risen.

Forecast.—A few thunderstorms are probable in Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 5th April 1922.

A few falls of rain have occurred in Assam, Cherrapunji reporting four inches and Silchar one and a half. A fresh western disturbance is approaching the northwest frontier.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON THUR DAY, THE 6TH OF APRIL 1922.

Station	Temp in Shade Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp in Shade Minimum of past 24 hours	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Rainfall Total 1st June to date	Departure 1st June to date
PERSIAN GULF—					
Bushire	85.5	65.9	57	11.97	+1.61
Do. 4th	85.5	71.0	90	5.72	+1.76
Jask					
Muskat	89.9	77.9	86	1.06	—1.64
Do. 4th					
PUNJAB—					
Multan	93.6	73.3	47	1.63	+0.02
Rawalpindi	83.7	60.0	54	11.23	+3.74
Lahore	93.4	66.6	43	1.54	—2.00
Hissar	99.0	9.1	25	1.13	—0.77
Ambala	96.6	67.2	29	2.78	—2.64
Dehli	96.4	71.6	32	0.85	—3.18
UNITED PROVINCES					
Agra	99.3	71.3	31	0.78	—1.04
Mainpuri	99.3	66.9	32	0.75	—1.85
Jhansi	102.4	70.8	24	1.27	—0.55
Cawnpore	100.0	68.2	26	2.30	+0.18
Allahabad	102.1	62.9	37	1.30	—0.85
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—					
Jacobabad	103.7	76.6	33	2.60	+1.60
Karachi	90.6	74.0	85		0
Ajmer	97.8	64.4	35	0.06	—1.27
Jaipur	100.2	66.5	19	0.15	—1.40
Kotah	102.8	72.6	18	0.05	—1.14
Mount Abu	87.0	70.2	23	0.27	—0.68
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA					
WEST—					
Bhuj	102.9	66.1	50	0	—0.48
Dwarka	82.8	74.7	70	0	—0.78
Veraval	81.6	69.8	99	0.66	—0.43
Rajkot	94.7	0.3	79	0	—0.48
Bhavnagar Para	94.4	71.8	23	0	—0.50
Surat	96.2	75.6	79	0	—0.41
Ahmedabad	95.4	65.7	41	0	—0.35
Deesa	97.7	68.7	45	0	—0.53
Neemuch	90.0	70.9	31	0.48	—0.28
Indore	90.6	68.1	22	0.36	—0.64
CENTRAL PROVINCES					
Jubbulpore	100.3	69.3	30	2.21	—0.69
Saugor	98.6	71.4	9	1.95	—0.98
Hoesangabad	102.9	73.0	21	2.80	+0.18
Khandwa	104.8	69.4	24	2.20	+0.60
Akola	103.2	70.3	13	2.20	+0.89
Amraoti	103.2	67.6	11	0.53	—1.63
Nagpur	103.8	73.4	25	0.61	—1.54
Chanda	105.1	70.0	27	1.14	—1.92
Raipur	97.2	66.1	24	0.87	—1.87
KONKAN—					
Bombay	88.1	76.0	89	0	—0.66
Ratnagiri	86.1	77.7	84	0.39	—0.59
Marmugoa	89.9	73.9	80	1.34	+0.16
Karwar	88.7	77.0	83	1.17	—0.87
BOMBAY DACCAN AND HYDERABAD—					
Malegaon	99.9	70.5	22	0.76	—0.41
Ahmednagar	100.7	70.3	16	1.03	—0.59
Poona	93.2	69.3	45	0.51	—2.89
Sholapur	94.2	77.5	28	0.02	6.31	+4.15
Bijapur	101.6	70.5	19		6.38	+3.74
Belgaum	99.4	67.8	28		5.09	+3.01
Aurangabad	103.4	71.4	23		3.56	—2.07
Nizamabad (Indur	103.9	70.6	47		3.44	+1.44
Hyderabd	101.8	78.4	69		6.77	+4.45
MALABAR AND CEYLON					
Hangaisore	91.9	7.7	71		1.23	—2.36
Calicut	90.0	73.0	78		4.87	—2.22
Cochin	91.1	81.9	79		12.64	+0.76
Colombo	95.8	85.5	89	0.62	13.42	—10.58
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—					
Hasilpatam	94.3	75.2	68		3.50	—3.56
Bellary	104.5	77.7	50		4.08	+1.42
Salem	103.5	80.3	55		3.27	—2.84
Kodaikanal	81.6	58.7	79		9.55	—11.34
[illegible]	96.7	73.0	63		4.80	0.02
[illegible]	100.7	72.3	72		9.16	+3.0
[illegible]	102.7	77.3	53		5.70	—3.69
[illegible]	92.6	81.4	71		1.42	—1[illegible].2

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HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

ALLEGED BRIBING OF MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

The Government of Bombay
vs.
Amiruddin Salebhoy Tyebjee.

(Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Sir Lallubhai Shah.)

This was an appeal by the Government of Bombay against the order of acquittal passed by R. D. Chunilal B. Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

The accused was charged under sections 161 and 116 of the Indian Penal Code with abetment of taking as public servant gratification other than legal remuneration in respect of an official act. After evidence was recorded for the prosecution and the statement of the accused taken the Chief Presidency Magistrate on the 8th November 1921 acquitted the accused.

Briefly stated the facts were that on the 12th February 1921 notice of disapproval under section 346 of the Municipal Act in respect of a proposed building at New Queen's Road belonging to a cousin of the accused was duly given to the owner, that on the 21st September 1921 the accused called on the Municipal Commissioner and presented to him a memorandum which sought for an abatement of the objections taken to the said building; that on the 22nd September 1921 a tender signed by the accused for sleepers required by the Municipality in the name of Messrs. Salebhoy Tyebji and Sons for a sum of Rs. 55,000 was submitted. That the objection on the said building were subsequently waived as being of a technical character and by notice to the owner dated the 5th October 1921 he was informed thereof and was requested to so inform the accused. That on the 13th October 1921 the accused, who had acquaintance with the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Clayton, addressed a letter to the latter wherein he expressed his thanks for the concession made and invited the Municipal Commissioner and his wife to a proposed dinner. That on the following day and before an answer to the said letter had been despatched the accused called on the Municipal Commissioner at his office and referred to the tender for sleepers that had been submitted and which had not been disposed of and also question the Municipal Commissioner as to whether it would be any good putting in another tender for 5,000 tons of cement which the Municipality required, and spoke of the necessity for influence in such matters. That at the close of the interview the accused asked the complainant—"when shall I see you again?" and on being informed that there was no need for him to see the complainant again further said "shall I see you here or elsewhere?" On the complainant asking the accused "what about" the accused said "about that Rs 5,000" and when the complainant said "what Rs 5,000"? The accused replied "My cousin wishes to give you Rs. 5,000." That thereupon the Municipal Commissioner called the Deputy Municipal Commissioner Mr. Kirwalani and on his coming informed the latter in the presence of the accused that the accused had offered him bribe of Rs. 5,000. that the accused admitted in the presence of the Deputy Municipal Commissioner that he had offered a sum of money on behalf not of himself but of his cousin. That thereupon the accused was conducted from the office and the interview closed.

The accused's statement before the Magistrate was recorded and the following question and answers appeared:—"Did you in your conversation with Mr. Clayton mention Rs 5,000?" Ans :Yes. Did you offer that sum as a bribe Ans.:—No. Do you wish to say in what connection you made mention that sum? Ans.:—That offer was made on behalf of my cousin towards one of the Funds.

MAGISTRATE'S JUDGMENT.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate after dealing with the case fully in his judgment observed:—"I have very carefully considered the evidence and in my opinion what the accused did amounts only to preparation, assuming of course that he mentioned the five thousand rupees by way of bribe. I think the stage of preparation had not passed to the stage of attempt. His giving the invitation to dinner, his reference to the two tenders and his general behaviour may go to show his intention and the manner in which he introduced the mention of five thousand rupees appears to me that he was preparing his way to make an offer. I think there was "locus paenitentiae" left to him. Under the circumstances I have already mentioned I am unable to say that what the accused says is not true and that the complainant's inference that the five thousand rupees were offered as a bribe is correct. For these reasons I have no other alternative but to acquit the accused."

It was contended on behalf of the Government that the admission of the offer by the accused and the excuse that it was on behalf of his cousin and not on his own behalf made in the presence of the Deputy Municipal Commissioner was confirmatory evidence of the guilt of the accused. That no evidence whatever was adduced by the accused to show that the offer was made on behalf of the accused's cousin. The cousin was not called by the accused. That even assuming that the offer was made on behalf of the accused's cousin it nevertheless constituted an offence punishable under section. 161 and 116 of the Indian Penal Code. That the order of the Magistrate acquitting the accused was erroneous, against the evidence recorded in the case, and in accordance with law.

The Advocate-General Sir Thomas Strangman and Mr. Campbell instructed by Messrs Little and Co, appeared for the Government of Bombay.

Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Jinnah instructed by Mr M. B. Dave and Messrs. Captain and Vaidya appeared for the accused.

MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I suppose you know that the Senate in spite of the money spent by the 'varsity over its meetings, has been playing at hide and seek with the proposition of Principa

MATUNGA KHADI EXHIBITION

NATIONAL WEEK.

No patriotic citizen of Bombay should fail to attend the Exhibition of Swadeshi goods, to be held at Matunga from the 6th to 18th April, under the auspices of the Matunga Congress Committee.

The opening ceremoney will be performed by Mr. V. J. Patel and several leading public gentlemen will make addresses.

The Amber Tips Tea Company has engaged a stall and will exhibit their goods during the week. Their goods will also be on sale and they will give 10 per cent of their receipts to the Organizing Committee. We hope that every one, who has not already done so will take this opportunity of testing for themselves the superiquality of this splendid tea, and assist in making it their COUNTRY'S NATIONAL DRINK.—(Advt.)

Karnitkar and the amendments of some of us, for the last few months. I cannot altogether blame the Senate. The problem is certainly very difficult, and needs deep thinking and free discussion in the press and the Senate.

But even if I do not wish to blame the Senate, I cannot help saying that I am unable to appreciate the attitude of even some of the greatest veterans of that assembly towards this problem. It is not for a young, inexperienced, new member like myself to criticise the views of so great a man as the able Vice-Chancellor of the 'varsity, at the very mention of whose name I should feel inclined to take my hat off.

And yet I am not quite happy about his attitude towards the problem. Sir Chimanlal Setalwad said in the Senate that there was no urgency about the problem. I beg his pardon. I consider the proposition to be one of the most important problems that ever were put before the Senate, a problem which may affect the methods of teaching at so many schools and make or mar the future of so many thousands of students. It requires school-teachers doing real spade-work and studying children of all types, to fully understand the true import of the old system, which, inspite of its brilliant results in some cases, has led to an enormous wastage of nervous energy, health, intellect, and in some cases, the life of the youths of the country. That a great mathematician would have been lost by our country if Mr. Pranjpey let us suppose, had been very weak in English, and had repeatedly faild in the Matriculation either in English or in History just because he could not express his historical or other ideas in a foreign language. For aught we know, he might have been dubbed a dunce and some real dunce of a schoolmaster, and India would have lost a genius and a patriot. Reforms or concessions when given grudgingly or delays too long, lose their force and give rise to misunderstandings and those puzzling paradoxes seen so often in Indian and Irish affairs, of people once shouting themselves hoarse for a measure, which when passed is pooh-poohed. The Government is usually too late. What it could have done with dignity and magnanimity yesterday, it perhaps with the best of motives, wants to do to-morrow. A good action should come as spontaneously as the outbreaking of a fountain from the earth. Postpone it for "to-morrow"—a word usually banished from the dictionary of the wise—and it is postponed for a Greek Calends. Meanwhile the world goes on turning, turning, turning, the minds of people are changing, and what might have been a double blessing, blessing him that gives and him that takes there comes a belated measure, which, instead of coming like a balm healing old wounds, comes like alternate doses of cane and jam from a capricious step-mother not knowing her own mind.

I beseech the members of the Senate to think over the problem, study all the volumes and especially volume V, Part. II, Chapter XLI of the Calcutta University Commission Report, see what has been done by the Patna University, peruse the pages of the Educational Review on the position of Telugu and English as recommended for the Andhra University, and above all, to settle this problem the one way or the other as soon as possible. I assure the members that a little more work than what we accomplished in the last meeting of the Senate will not kill us.—Yours, etc.

N. C. DARUWALLA.

Reform Club, Ahmedabad.

WEST END CINEMA

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read the answer of the proprietors of the West-End Cinema and their half apologetic explanation saying that they had no hand in giving that offensive title "Bombay Prepared," which was the work of the manufacturers of the film. What they should have done was, not to have exhibited the film till the title was changed. They ought to have thought of the feelings of their Hindu and Mohamedan patrons. In other topical films they have never exhibited films with offensive titles. Why then this particular one with such a title? I feel they fail to see the gravity of their action altogether. They owe more to the public than such an explanation. Their responsibility is greater because they are exhibitors.

The toleration with which the Hindus and Mohamedans have regarded this objectionable film is truly magnanimous, and makes it all the more imperative on the part of the proprietors to offer an unqualified apology for the insult which, on their own admission, they were instrumental, however unwittingly, in hurling at them. In closing, I may mention that the action of the censors in passing such an objectionable film for public exhibiton was not the less reprehensible.—Yours, etc.,

ROY-SAMPAT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I wonder, why Mr. L. S. Roy Sampat should find the title "Bombay Prepared" screened at the West-End Cinema, as "Testing too much the nerves of a people."

In fact I do not know who the authors of the title are, or when and where it was screened, but all that I could see in spite of my being an advocate of the "Constructive programme," is, that the Parsees after their bitter experience of paying a heavy price for not being prepared, are forming themselves into a defensive force against the hooligans whose only game has been to molest ladies, to break heads of the innocents and to set fire to their houses. If at all Mahatmaji dreads anybody it is the hooligan. So any measure to supress him is a service rendered to Mahatmaji and for the cause he stands for. The title therefore, is inoffensive and an appropriate reminder for the hooligan.—Yours, etc.

A CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMMEVALA.

REAPPEARENCE OF TWO DELHI PAPERS.

CONSEQUENT ON REPEAL OF PRESS ACT.

(From a Correspondent.)

DELHI, April 4.

Immedately on the news of the Viceroy's giving onsent to the repeal of the Press Act declarations have been given for priming and publishing the two most important and popular newspapers of the metropois the weekly Urdu "Bharat Sewak" and the daily Urdu "Swa ajya" from Dlhi.

Bothrthe papers were compelled to cease their ublication on account of a demand of secuity of Rs. 2,000 each and the state of affa s having gone from bad to worse the pprietors postponed their publication. The papers will come out on the 13th, ie Baisakhi Day when the great firing t Jallianawa a took place.

The econd session of the Behar Police Conference will be held at Bhagulpore on the 15th and 16th instant.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice L. C. Crump, I.C.S., has been allowed to commute four months of the furlough granted to him into furlough on average salary.

Hon. Mr. Justice A. M. Kajiji relinquished charge of the office of Puisne Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay in the forenoon of the 7th January, 1922, and resumed it on the 27th February, 1922 before office hours.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The appointment of Mr. Haji Mohammad Akbar Khan as Consul for Afghanistan at Bombay is recognised provisionally.

The services of Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Wodehouse, C.I.E., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Army Department.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. M. Dalziel, I.M.S., to be Superintendent of the Central Prison at Yeravda.

Mr. Anandrao Narayan Surve, B.A., LL.B., M.L.C., to be a non-official visitor of His Majesty's Common Prison and House of Correction, Bombay.

The temporary appointment of Additional Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, held by Mr. E. L. Cauty, is extended for a further period of six months.

Mr. E. W. Perry, I.C.S., while doing duty as Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer, to be an Additional District Magistrate in the districts of Poona, Sholapur, Belgaum, Bijapur, Kanara and Dharwar, for a period of six months.

Rao Bahadur Ramkrishna Hanumant Page to revert as Deputy Superintendent of Police, to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Satara.

Mr. J. R. Gregory, on relief, to act as District Superintendent of Police, Ratnagiri.

Mr. B. A. DuBois to act as District Superintendent of Police, Ratnagiri.

Mr. O. C. G. Hayter is promoted to the selection grade in the cadre of Superintendents of Police.

Mr. E. W. Grennan, Chief Account Officer of Customs, Salt and Opium, Bombay, to be a Justice of the Peace within the limits of the town of Bombay.

Mr. D. C. Joshi to be Second Class Subordinate Judge on probation and to do duty as Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge at Ahmednagar.

Mr. V. S. Nerurkar, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Panwel, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Malwan.

Mr. D. G. Agashe, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Malwan, to be Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Malwan.

Mr. S. P. Badami, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Ankleshwar, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Panwel.

Mr. Mukundrai G. Mehta, Inspecting Subordinate Judge for the Khandesh, Surat and Broach Districts, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge at Ankleshwar.

Mr. A. S. R. Macklin, I.C.S., Assistant Judge, Dharwar, to be Assistant Sessions Judge, Dharwar, for the period of the ensuing Summer Vacation of the District Court of Dharwar.

Mr. Trimbak Ramchandra Kotwal, LL.B., First Class Subordinate Judge of Surat, to do duty as Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Ahmedabad, pending further orders, vice Mr. V. V. Kalyanpurkar.

Mr. Vishnu Parashuram Raverkar, LL.B., on return from leave, to be First Class Subordinate Judge, Surat.

Mr. Dahyabhai Parmananddas Killavala, Senior Sub-Registrar, Bombay, to be a Justice of the Peace within the limits of the town of Bombay.

Mr. C. W. Sykes to be Superintendent of Police, Bombay City, vice Mr. P. Sullivan, deceased.

Mr. J. T. Shaw to officiate as Superintendent of Police, Bombay, City, vice Mr. E. L. Cauty doing duty temporarily as Additional Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Kissan, on return from leave, to be on special duty with the Collector of Bombay and thereafter to act as Collector of Bombay and Superintendent of Stamps, Bombay.

Mr. R. F. E. Cumming to be First Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. Ganpat Keroba Kudav to be Second Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. Ganpatrao Krishna Kumble to be Second Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. P. V. Domingo to act as Huzur Deputy Collector, East Khandeshi during the absence on leave of Mr. M. C. Kelkar.

Mr. Venkatrao Vithal Nadig to act as Huzur Deputy Collector, Dharwar, vice Mr. V. H. Naik.

Mr. Vaman Bhivram Mardhekar to be Deputy Collector, Selection Grade, and to remain seconded.

Mr. Hardasmal Udernomal to be Deputy Collector, Selection Grade, vice Mr. V. B. Mardhekar, seconded.

Mr. Natvarlal Maganlal Parekji, on relief, to be District Deputy Collector, Broach, vice Mr. H. M. Willis, I.C.S., proceeded on leave.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. Bellefontaine to act temporarily as Mechanical Engineer in the Reclamation Branch of the Development Directorate, vice Mr. W. H. Morris, proceeded on leave.

Mr. Francis J. Campos to be an Assistant Engineer in No. 9 Project Division of the Development Directorate.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Miss F. L. McAfee, Inspectress of Girls' Schools in the Kanarese Districts, to act as Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Bombay and Northern Division, vice Miss E. Corkey.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon G. B. Advani, M.B., B.S., has been placed in charge of the Tata Dispensary.

Assistant Surgeon N. M. Chavan, L.M. and S., was placed on general duty at the Sind Convict Gang, Hyderabad, Sind.

FORCED CONVERSIONS IN MALABAR

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Some men from Nagpur have issued a circular asking for Rs. 50,000 for reconverting the forcibly converted Hindus by the Moplahs. Our Hindu Missionary Society is willing to send its Acharya to any place in Malabar for performing an Initiation ceremony for any one without charging anything, provided an invitation is received to this effect from some Hindu gentleman of that place. The Initiation ceremony of the Hindu Missionary Society will be performed. This ceremony in Sanskrita is now printed and can be had for four annas. This ceremony costs us about one rupee in Bombay. At this cost a ceremony can be performed for about 100 persons. If anybody does not require a ceremony then he should give us in writing that he has embraced Hinduism from that date and we would publish his name as a Hindu in our paper—"The Hindu Missionary." For more information please write to the address given below.—Yours, etc.,

S. B. VAIDYA,
Hon. Sec., H. M. S. Bombay.

C/o Vaidya Bros.,
Bombay 2,
April 4.

Munshi Mahomed Hussain of Broach who was arrested under S. 108 Cr. P. C. was sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment for refusing to furnish security for good behaviour.

SOUTH AFRICAN INDIAN DEPUTATION

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On the eve of my return to South Africa I beg to seize the opportunity on behalf of my co-delegates and myself to express my deep sense of gratitude and appreciation to the members of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, the Hon. members of the Council of State, and Legislative Assembly for the kind help and interest they took in making the South African Indian Deputation a success. Everything possible has been done by the Indian public on behalf of their less fortunate brethren in South Africa. The Indian Government, are leaving no stone unturned to ameliorate our conditions. I fully endorse His Excellency's statement that the deep rooted prejudice and difference of opinion cannot be worn away in a day. Much, therefore, depends up the resident Indian Community of the Union of South Africa and it now remains for us to prove ourselves worthy and deserving of the help and sympathy so generously proferred. In this respect, I can confidently state, that we shall not be found wanting in our duty to befit ourselves to share the responsibilities of the country. We have not lost hope in the good intentions of General Smuts, and the Union Government. The Indian Community of the Union are not unreasonable. We shall at any time be prepared to stretch a point or two to smoothen the path. We are fully cognisant of the difficulties that lay before the Union Government in solving this thorny problem, and in view of this fact we shall always be ready to avoid clashing with the existing prejudices provided the Union Government does not take up an unreasonable attitude. Whilst I have my hopes for a brighter future I have also my doubts, and must, therefore, sound a note of warning to the Government and people of India. The principle recently enunciated by the Right Hon. Vincent Churchill, that the Uplands of the Kenya Colony will be reserved for the White settlers will not pass off without leaving its detrimental effects behind. If the Imperial Cabinet affirms the statement, it will mean the delivery of the death-blow to the Union Indians. The result will be disastrous, and the only alternative for us would then be either to assert our rights at any cost, and survive as self-respecting men or perish ignobly. Much could be done by the Government and public of India to avoid this and I trust that this all important point will not be overlooked. Before concluding, I repeat my heartfelt thanks to all those who interested themselves in our mission, as also to Mr. S. K. Rudra, the Principal of the St. Stephens' College, Delhi, who has been kind to me.—Yours, etc.

P. K. NAIDOO,
256, Abdul Rehaman St., Bombay.

Bombay, April 5.

SUFFERING MALABAR.

PITEOUS CONDITION OF HINDU "CONVERTS."

Lala Rishiram, Arya Missionary, wires from Calicut under date 5th instant:—

Six thousand refugees are under relief of Arya Samaj at both centres, Myradi and Calicut. Since the stopping of other relief centres on 28th February last the condition of the Hindus has become worse. Practically the Arya Samaj is the only body now looking after the relief of Hindus. It is satisfactory to note that distressed Moplahs are given relief from various centres in the interior and Calicut also. Mahomedan gentlemen both in Malabar and outside are making strenuous efforts to raise large sums for their brethren. Many Hindu families having gone home, have returned. It is a heart-rending sight to see hundreds of respectable and once prosperous Hindus now reduced to utter poverty, wandering about Calicut, with their women and children begging doles of rice. At Myradi, the second centre of the Samaj, it is difficult for a man to see four thousand women and children struggling for a handful of rice without shedding tears on their miserable condition. The pain and anguish of thousands of forced converts is beyond imagination. For the last seven months they have been rotting with their families outside their homes with no future hopes of enjoying the happiness of their homes. A large number of them are still living as converts in their places, and Arya Samaj workers, at the risk of their life, are going into the interior to find them out and render them help. In my interior tour I myself have come across such families. It is regrettable that no Mahomedan society has taken active step to facilitate their re-admission. If the Malayalee Hindus are callous to the sufferings of their brethren, will the Hindus outside Malabar also leave them to their wretched condition? The disappearance of the Hindu population from the taluqas of Ernad and Walluvanad is certain if no response is made by the Hindu public. The situation is very grave and gloomy, but the Arya Samaj has full confidence in its noble mission of relieving the distress of suffering humanity. All the Hindu organisations throughout India are requested to send their contributions, so that we may be able to do our humanitarian work satisfactorily. The rainy season is coming and most probably relief shall have to be continued for six months more till the next harvest.

It is understood that Sir Godfrey Fell, Secretary to Government of India, Army Department, will proceed Home on leave in the early next month when Mr. E. Burdon, I.C.S., Military Financial Adviser, will officiate.

A Calcutta message says a fire on a steamer broke out on Wednesday noon on board the "Nyanza" bound for London. She was to have left Kidderpore docks on 8th instant. The fire was discovered in time and was extinguished soon before any serious damage was done. (A. P.)

BOARDING SCHOOL AT MATHERAN.

AN APPEAL FOR HELP.

Mr. Khan, Propritor of Albert Victor Hotel has issued the following appeal, requesting the help and patronage of the public for the institution:—

As you are well aware there is a great want of good boarding and residential schools for the boys of respectable Indian families in this Presidency. It is acknowledged that the best places for such schools are hill stations where the boarders can have all the advantages of a salubrious climate and healthy surroundings. There are few such schools at Deolali, Panchgani and Lanowli but upto now no one has thought of opening a boarding school at Matheran which is one of the best and most suitable hill station for such a school.

You will no doubt be glad to learn that a gentleman who has lived in Matheran for a long number of years and takes great interest in this picturesque hill-station has undertaken to open a boarding school on a large scale for boys of respectable Indian families. A large plot of ground has already been obtained and the school building is now actually under construction. When finished it will be a model building of its kind.

The spot on which the building is erected is in an ideal locality of the hill station, The building will be large enough to accommodate more than 500 boarders, boys only, and to provide them with well-ventilated class-rooms, dormitories, studies bathrooms, dining rooms and an extensive play-ground.

The school will provide for the instruction of all nationalities from the lowest standard up to the Matriculation. Great care will be taken to secure an efficient teaching staff and a capable educationist as Principal to impart sound moral and mental education. The school will be equipped with the most up-to-date laboratory and museum and there will also be a Gymnasium for physical training. Great care will also be taken to look after the physical welfare of the children and the services of a regular medical attendant will be secured. There will be separate arrangement for the boarding and lodging of students of different nationalities.

Families coming to Matheran during the season will also be able to take advantage of this school by sending their children to it as day-scholars. As Matheran is not very far from Bombay, parents and guardians will be able to visit the school personally at short intervals.

CHAURI CHAURA CASE.

(Associated Press.)

GORAKHPUR, April 5.

In the "Chauri Chaura case", eight prosecution witnesses were put up to-day of whom one gave a testimony to the effect that the rioters took kerosine and castor oil from his shop by force in order to facilitate catching fire and all identified the accused whom they saw either taking an active part in destroying the Thana and killing policemen or in a volunteer meeting held at Dumri or marching towards the Thana.

The court then adjourned.

THE ART SOCIETY OF INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

The First Annual Exhibition of the Art Society of India will be declared open to-day (Friday) by Mr. W. E. Gladstone Solomon, at Sir J. J. School of Art at 5 p.m. The Exhibition will be open to the public from Saturday, the 8th instant. The admission fee is Re. 1. The exhibition will be open from 8 a.m.—8 p.m.

(Continued from column 6.)

ment had no intention of coming down upon schools that took kindly to the spinning wheel—in fact, to quote his words, the Government never intended to do it and never had any such intention in the past. We trust this vigorous disclaimer will go far to remove the misconception that may exist in many quarters on this subject. At the same time, we would ask the authorities to check the excessive zeal of fussy subordinates who may take it into their heads that the "Charka" is the symbol of anarchy and revolution. The "Charka" was not long ago, the sheet-anchor of the poor and the helpless in this province, and large sections of our people had once found in it an effective means of support. We trust, Mr. Mitter's words will strike a sympathetic chord in the heart of young Bengal that "if the Bengali boy were to take more kindly to manual labour, he would be a better and more efficient citizen." The introduction of vocational education in schools will impress our boys with the dignity of labour.

Opinions of the Day.

Mr. Sastri's Tour.

"Indian Social Reformer."—Public opinion in India has almost unanimously declared the projected deputation to the Dominions a needless expense at the present time, and Mr. Sastry will be well-advised if he decides to give it up. At the same time, we strongly deprecate the ill-tempered attack on Mr. Sastry on account of his supposed extravagant style of living in London by Mr. Bomanjee in a recent speech in Bombay. Personally a man of most simple tastes and habits, Mr. Sastry had, of course, to keep up his position as a representative of India. He had to put up most probably at the Hotel where accommodation had been arranged and to use the motor car which had been provided for him by those responsible for his reception. It is too much to ask that Mr. Sastry, because he is a member of the Servants of India Society, should have hunted out for himself rooms in some London slum and imported for his conveyance a Jutka from Madras. Mr. Sastry's great mistake has been that, while deputed in the character of a representative of India by Government, he has not been sufficiently careful to avoid speaking as a politicnl partisan, as shown by his Washington speech quoted above. The place for criticising Mahatma Gandhi and Non-Cooperation was India, and not England or America. None of Mr. Sastry's colleagues on the Washington delegation thought it consistent with his position as a national representative to denounce his political opponents at home and to boast of the work of his own particular party.

The Crisis and Indian Christians.

"The Indian Witness."—Mr. Gandhi, in jail, is granted comfortable (*sic*) quarters and is getting a rest which he very much needed. His brief messages to the people urge them to adopt as their objectives: *Khaddar* (hand-woven cloth), unity, the removal of untouchability and of drink from India. He also advises them to refrain from civil disobedience and to prove their fitness for self-government. His enemies are thinking, because of the lack of disturbances throughout India over his arrest, that he has lost his power; but those who look deeper believe that the quietness is largely due to their devotion to him, and their willingness to follow his expressed wish that there should be no uprising. Some may think that India will return to quiet submission to the old order; but those who love her best and most unselfishly do not expect or desire this. The unrest in India shows life and growth; and though it may be manifested in dangerous ways, it cannot and should not be suppressed, but guided into safe channels. Some reports, even in religious papers of America, are exaggerated, and give a wrong impression; though, we believe, unintentionally. It is a very difficult matter to understand the different currents of opinion and rightly to represent the case, even for those who live in India and earnestly strive to interpret the course of events. The question naturally arises, what contribution can the Christian church make to the emergent need of the hour? Christians in India appreciate prayers offered for their safety, but they desire even more the prayers that they may rightly interpret Christ to others so many of whom are more inclined to accept Him and His teachings than His professed representatives. The greatest drawback to the spread of Christ's kingdom is the un-Christ-like spirit manifested by many who are called by His name.

The Spectre of Akola.

"Swarajya."—It is unfortunate that certain people should seize the arrest and incarceration of Mahatma Gandhi as a convenient opportunity to effect changes in the programme of Non-Cooperation. A few weeks before the Congress met at Ahmedabad, resolutions were passed at a private Conference at Akola which virtually amounted to a repudiation of the Nagpur Resolution. There are indications that an attempt of this nature may be made in certain quarters at this juncture. It is no doubt true that some in our own camp have not yet acquired sufficient faith in the programme to pursue it with rigorous zeal. But if any happen to yield to their persuasions, they will not only take a disastrous step in our opinion, but betray the sacred trust which Mahatmaji has placed in them. We earnestly hope that the country will be saved the ignominy of it. We have already pointed out that the Bardoli programme has offered a common basis for work for all political parties in this country. As enjoined by Mahatma Gandhi, a special effort is now being made to enlist the support and sympathy of those who had hitherto ranged themselves against us. But we are quite emphatic that it should not be at the expense of our creed and our principles. Our only desire is to raise the warning that in our attempts to win the Moderates to our side we should take care that we do not yield our position to any extent in vital matters. The Resolution that was passed at Nagpur, was the result of deep deliberation, and the vast assembly of delegates that gave it their unanimous approval realised the nature of all its implications. During the past year and a half, the Congress has succeeded in exposing the snare of the law courts and the Government.

Charkha in Schools.

The "Bengalee."—We are glad that emphatic contradiction was offered to the idea that, if in any school "Charka" was introduced, the Gorernment would at once set the police after it and do something dreadful there. The Minister of Education said with emphasis and vigour that the Govern-

(Continued in column 5.)

Convict—Race-Equality?

"Servant."—Six Non-Cooperation leaders of Assam, five of whom had suspended their practice in law courts, and one of whom had resigned a high executive post under the Government, were handcuffed and roped in while being transferred from one jail to another. To questions in the Council the Government spokesman replied that the special treatment accorded to political prisoners should have effect only while they were inside the jails; in transport they could not expect any better treatment than common convicts. A correspondent from Agra says that Srijut Chanmal, President of the District Congress Committee, Moulvi Yakub Ali, Vice-President, and about a dozen other prisoners, while they were being transferred from the Agra jail to the Naini and Benares jails, were put under fetters and dressed like ordinary prisoners. The reply of the Assam Government should set at rest all questionings on this point.

HUSH!
NEXT WEEK
AT
ALEXANDRA CINEMA

TURKISH DEBTS.

EFFECT OF NEW TREATIES.

In their monthly circular, reviewing the economic and financial affairs, of the Near East countries, the Imperial Ottoman Bank devotes a certain amount of space to Turkish Debts and the effects of the Peace Treaty. The circular states: It appears opportune to give a general survey of the debts of Turkey as they were before the war and as they exist actually, and to indicate the decisions dealing therewith in already existing treaties and in the Treaty of Sevres, which awaits ratification.

I.—THE PRE-WAR DEBT.

Turkey's External Debt amounted to £T143,241,757, made up by four classes of loans, viz.:—

(1) Debt covered by Mouharrem Decree.
(2) Loans issued in France.
(3) Loans issued in Germany.
(4) Miscellaneous loans.

(1) This comprises the 1903-06 Unified Debt and the Lottery Bonds of 1870. The interest on these is covered by guarantees of the Council of the Ottoman Public Debt, which body derives its revenue from tobacco, salt, stamp duty, spirits, fisheries, silk monopolies, and a certain number of fixed dues received from territory separated from Turkey as a result of the war of 1878.

(2) This totals £T59,282,102, with a yearly charge of £T3,197,267. This charge is administered either by the Council (see 1) acting as agents or by the Government itself, which pays the charges to contracting banks. The securities consist of tithes, super-taxes, and surplus revenues.

(3) The loans raised in Germany amount to £T23,862,520, with a yearly charge of £T1,108,804, and are secured by an allotment of income received from the same source as in the case of the French loans. The same administration of the debt applies in this case as in (2).

(4) These consistute in the main Municipal Loans, Tobacco Regie Advances, and Treasury Bonds. The guarantees are the same as above.

II.—THE WAR DEBT.

This is more than double the pre-war sum, totalling £T289,222,999, comprising:—

(1) Issues of paper currency, of which there were seven, amounting to £T182,000,000. At the present time there is approximately £T160,000,000 in circulation.

(2) Internal Loans.—During the last year of the war, the Ottoman Government issued its first public loan at 5 per cent, interest rate, payable in gold and guaranteed by the surplus of revenue conceded to the Ottoman Public Debt after payment of other charges, and also by the German Government, who undertake payment in gold for eleven years after the signing of peace.

(3) Actual war debts, comprising (a) advances in specie made by Germany and Austria during the war, and (b) requisitions and military supplies in Turkey.

III.—TREATY DEBTS.

This obligation, according to the Treaty of Sevres, involves the following charges:—(a) Maintence coot of Aliled Armies of Occupation since the amistice; (b) reparation to Allied Nationals for damage caused to persons and property; and (c) payment of arrears on coupons and bonds of prewar debts.

The Treaties of Versailles, St. Germain, and Severs have laid certain measures for the settlement of these Turkish debts. Briefly these measures may be summarised as follows:—

THE PRE-WAR DEBT.

The Treaties of Versailles and St. Germain make no mention of this debt. With regard to the Treaty of Sevres, it appears from general clauses that the amounts of sundry loans issued before November 1, 1914, that the guarantees and currencies in which payments can be demanded in accordance with contracts should be consolidated and distributed among those States annexing Ottoman territories, in proportion to the general revenues of the ceded Provinces, and the taking over of the proportionate annual charges for the annexations consequent to the war of 1914, would date from March 1, 1920.

THE DEBT ARISING FROM WAR.

1. Paper Issue.—In February, 1921, Germany and Austria effected the transfer in gold prescribed by Article 259 of the Treaty of Versailles and by Article 210 of the Treaty of St. Germain. This gold has to be placed at the disposal of the Inter-Allied Financial Commission set up by the Treaty of Sevres, which is entrusted, among other tasks, with the rehabilitation of Turkish finances.

On the other hand, in accordance with Article 259, Germany has undertaken to ensure the reimbursement in gold of Treasury Bonds guaranteeing paper currency.

2. Internal Loan, 1918.—The Treaty of Sevres cancels the guarantees of this loan.

3. War Debts Proper.—The provisions of the Treaties of Versailles and St. Germain, together with those of the treaty of Sevres, specify that all advances made by Austria and Germany to Turkey shall be cancelled. Debts arising from requisitions and military supplies, not directly affecting Germany and Austria, will remain a charge on Turkey.

DEBT ARISING FROM PEACE TREATIES.

One must await the ratification of the Sevres Treaty with Turkey to know definitely and precisely the manner of settlement of these debts, including the cost of upkeep of the Armies of Occupation and reparation for loss or damage sustained by Allied nationals. Among these may be included arrears due to Allied subjects on pre-war debt charges in so far as the guarantees proved insufficient during the war.

CURRENT MONEY CONDITION.

In regard to current financial conditions the Ottoman Bank states that the effects of the crisis caused by the failure of the Banca Italiana di Sconto continue to be felt in the Money Market. During January cash withdrawals from banks have intensified the tightness of money.

The restrictions imposed on commercial ventures with Anatolia by the Angora Government, the decrease in business with Batum, which had recently supplied a considerable volume of trade, and the above-mentioned money tightness largely account for the lack of sustained demand for Turkish currency. But, on the other hand, a quantity of gold arrived from Russia, and dollars placed on the market by American banks were offered in Constantinople. As a consequence the dominant note of the month has been a persistent instability and lowering of foreign exchanges.—"Financial News."

BANDRA DEFAMATION CASE.

MAGISTRATE'S COUNSEL TO COUNSEL

(From Our Correspondent.)

On Friday was fixed the hearing of the case in which Mr. Savaksha Pallonji Balliwala, of Bandra had charged Mr. Hormusji Nusserwanji Chowksey of Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay, with defamation before Mr. H. J. Antia, First Class Honorary Magistrate, Bandra.

When the case was called out the accused presented a letter to the Magistrate which he said he had brought from Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, Bar-at-Law, his Counsel, asking for a postponement of the case on the ground that he was engaged at the Bombay Criminal Sessions. The Magistrate: I should be very willing to oblige, but I cannot allow the business of the court to be regulated merely to suit the convenience of individual counsel. I think counsel should only take up cases they have time enough to do justice to, and so also parties requiring the aid of Counsel should get such as have time to do their work. There the people of the opposite side have all come at great expense and are they all to be sent away because the accused counsel is not able to be present?

However, his worship softened down and suggested that the witnesses for the prosecution might be examined and the cross-examination reserved for Mr. Vicaji

Mr. Peter De Souza on behalf of accused said he preferred to reserve the whole examination till after the charge was framed, if framed at all.

The case was fixed for hearing on the 10th instant.

MALABAR RELIEF FUND, BOMBAY.

VII. LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS.

(From 23rd January, 1922 to the 31st of March, 1922.)

Seth Mathuradas Vasanji Khanji, Bombay (2nd instalment), Rs. 2,000; Trustees of the Wadia Charities, (3rd instanment making a total of Rs. 10,000) Bombay, Rs. 2,000; Seth Makubhai Maneklal, Ahmedabad, Rs. 1,500; Proceeds by ticket sale of the benefit performance of Master Manher Brave's music concert, Bombay, Rs. 1,507; Seth Tribhuvandas Hirachand, Bombay, Rs. 1,000; the "Times of India" Bombay, Rs. 1,000; Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, Bombay, Rs. 1,000; Behar Landowners' Association, Patna, Rs. 1,000; the Rashtriya Stri Sabha, through Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Rs. 900; Lady Mehirbai D. Tata, Bombay, Rs. 500; Lucknow collections acknowledged through the "Leader", Rs. 3,545; Allahabad collections through the "Leader", Rs. 1,453-0-3; Delhi and Lahore collection through Pt. Haradatta Sharma, Rs. 1,735; Collections from Sangli through Mr. G. S. Abhyankar, Rs. 700; Poona collections through the Deccan Sabha (acknowledged in the Dnyan Prakash), Rs. 611-4-6; Mr. T. A. Dorai Raj, Secretary, Malabar Relief Fund, Singapore, Rs. 600; Mr. Asaf Zaman, Secretary, Amon-O-Amon Sabha, Gorakhpur (U. P.), Rs. 500; Rajya Ratna Narayanbhai Keshavlal, Petlad, Gujarat, Rs. 500; Messrs. Sorabji Sharpuji and Co., Bombay, Rs. 500; M. S. Sundaram Esq Secretary, Hindu Social Club, Rangoon, Rs. 500-4-0; Prof. S. N. Das-Gupta, Forman, Christian College, Lahore, Rs. 550. Total Rs. 26,601-8-9.

SUIT FOR CHISTI GADI.

DECIDED AGAINST NIZAMUDIN PIR SAHEB.

(From a Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, April 6.

That suit filed by Nizamudin Pir Saheb against Mazi Nasirudin Faridudin for the Gadi of Chisti family in Ahmedabad, Shahpur, was decided by Mr. Karsandas, the First Class Subordinate Judge of Ahmedabad, on 1st instant. The suit was dismissed with all costs on the plaintiff. The present Kamil, Nasirudin is confirmed on the Gadi

W CABLE ROUTE.

FOR INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAMS.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 5.

It is understood from the information received from London that there is every probability of the Indo-European telegraph route being opened for general traffic in the course of the next two months. This is an alternate route to the one now maintained by the Eastern Cable Company. It will be remembered that during the war a good proportion of Government and other traffic was carried over this line. The opening of this route will bring down transmission of ordinary cables to less than twenty-four hours and obviate the necessity of maintaining the tripple rate any longer. The Eastern Cable Company is laying additional cable between Bombay and Suez and when that is completed the Cable Company will be well-equipped to cope with the heavy strain of traffic.

MR. SHAPURJI SAKLATVALA.

LABOUR CANDIDATE FOR PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION.

The recent nomination by the Battersea Labour Party and Trades Council, and its confirmation by the National Executive by the Labour Party of Mr. Shapurji Saklatvalla as Parliamentary candidate to represent the important constituency of North Battersea must have come as a welcome but unanticipated news to his friends and to the general public in India. His activities in England have for various reasons scarcely received the publicity or the recognition they deserve.

It is not the purpose of this article to trace the details of his early life. But some of the episodes of his early life might be interesting as indicating his natural tendency at an early age to strike out of the accepted codes. For instance, before appearing for the B. A. examination he applied to his examiners in political economy to allow him to say what he wanted to say instead of what Adam Smith, the prescribed authority had to say on the subject. He said what he had to say, the natural consequence being that the examiners who recognised only the prescribed Adam Smith did not recognise him. He was thus left without a university degree. Soon after starting in business he was led away from city life straight into village life on account of his close association with the exploration in iron ore bodies and coal mines undertaken by his uncle the late Mr. Jamshedji Tata. During this period he came into touch with the actual life of oppressed humanity. The knowledge which he obtained of the conditions of life in the village—the system of forced labour, the scheduled wages at the time of two and three annas per day made him fight in a manner that frequently ended in a clash with and complaints from the officers in command of the district. His visits to Bombay always included a visit to the meetings of the labourers, sepoys and hamals which were then beginning to be held in the Maidan. He also realised the possibilities of joint "koor" life which the lower class of Goanese servants led in Bombay. With the aid of some of his educated Goanese friends he tried to organise them on a systematic basis those working in ships or as domestic servants.

IN ENGLAND.

At the end of 1905 however he had to leave for England. It was at the time regarded quite is the nature of things for those with any claim to refinement and culture to cultivate an acquaintance with the Liberal Party. It was more or less a fashionable accomplishment. The family predilections of the Tatas was another reason which induced Mr. Saklatvalla to bring himself in contact with the National Liberal Club. But his principles were too sincere and too advanced to allow him to feel contended with ostentatious but futile accomplishments. The glamour for the Liberal party which had become almost a sacred tradition in India did not suit the requirements either of his sincerity or of his ideals. The deportation without trial of one of the most respectable of his countrymen during the so-called liberal regime of Morley pushed him to the breaking point between him and the Liberals.

JOINS THE I. L. P.

At Manchester he definitely joined the trade union movement as well as the Independent Labour Party. With strenuous work in the I. L. P. movement, he soon represented the Manchester Central Branch on the L. R. C. (Labour Representative Committee), which was well in touch with the small Labour Party in Parliament in those days. His first act was to censure Mr. Ramsay Macdonald for his activities during his short visit to India. He saw in Mr. Macdonald's visit the usual fashionable tour of a triumphant imperialist, in sharp contrast with Mr. Keir Hardie's flying visit to the same country for the real freedom of the toiling and enslaved masses.

Early from 1906 onwards he has been urging all young Indian residents in Great Britain to come in touch with local Labour organisations and to train themselves with a view to establish similar institutions in India because he has consistently pointed out the end of the fight could never be achieved except with cooperation and instrumentality of organised Labour.

Mr. Saklatvalla came out to India in 1912. This and another subsequent short visit to India manifested to him that while the National current was much stronger than before, the labour problem was far from being a popular one, as the rights of the educated classes and of the Indian merchants for equal concessions as Europeans were the more prominent topics.

WORKERS' WELFARE LEAGUE OF INDIA.

Not long after his second return from India, the war broke out. All general activity had come to a standstill, and he had to play the silent part of a dissentient along with the advanced Socialist Movement, containing a large number of I. L. R. members who at least were a shade better in their anti-war attitude thas the rest of the British Labour movements.

The Nationalist character of Labour groups told its sad tale very vividly during the war and the ultimate salvation of a distracted world appeared clearly to be in the international union of labour. The war made all international communication either illegal or impossible, but the interrelation of British labour with Indian labour remained theoretically possible as well as legal. Mr. Saklatvalla thought that this was the most psychological moment to revive his previous ecorts to point out to British labour the utter hopelessness of working out its salvation without working co-jointly with Indian Labour. Taking advantage of the ever active habits of his friend, Arthur Field of the I. L. P., Mr. Saklatvalla took a leading part in founding the Worker's Welfare League of India. The most important and gratifying product of this small association of Indian and English workers was the establishment in India of the Indian Trade Union Congress.

ORGANISED LABOUR.

Mr. Saklatwala had done very vigorous propaganda work for three years within the I. L. P. movement, addressing numerous meetings week-end after week-end whenever free from his work and duties.

Mr. Saklatvala vigorously carries on his propaganda not only to further the cause of labour organisation in India, but to bring about a speedy co operation between the Labour and revolutionary masses of the West and East. The "revolution" which he seeks, is of course, not of warring and rioting creeds, but that of a mental outlook which perceives and revolts against the atrocities of the capitalist civilisation based on competition and which leads men and women irresistibly to the inevitable conclusion, namely, to revolutionise in its entirety the whole social and economic life of nations, starting once again where the Russians after tremendous sacrifices, failed through absence of support from the short-sighted masses of other countries.

HIS GRASP OF ESSENTIALS.

Endowed with a spirit of intrepid independance and with boundless energy, Mr. Saklatwalla has acquired a national reputation in labour and socialist circles, and there is a constant call on his time and services from all parts of the country to address meetings on questions of Indian and British Labour and politics. His eloquence and debating powers evoke enthusiasm and added to his grasp of the essentials of economic and political bearings on the practical issues of life, make him a formidable opponent. In public as in private life a man of great openness and sincerity, he is impatient of orthodox conventions and hypocrisy, of imposture and chicanery, and uncompromising in his condemnation of all that causes injustice and suffering to the mass of human beings through the selfishness, oppression and dishonesty of class governments and even of that "moderation" which condones the wrong for fear of an outraged violence which the "law and order" dictum of an unlawful and unconstitutional legislation itself provokes.

Mr. Saklatvalla has made great personal sacrifices of wealth and position, which else might have been his, in upholding what are his firm opinions and has withstood direct and indirect influences brought to bear upon him for many years to wean him from his role of a free-lance in public life. In the political life of India he aspires to the advancement which in the industrial sphere his illustrious uncle—the late Mr. J. N. Tata—succeeded in achieving. It is to be hoped that whether in Parliament or out of Parliament, Mr. Saklatvalla will continue to give his best to India and that the Indian public will give him the moral and material support to back him in his honest and untiring efforts for their progress and independence. His first-hand knowledge, his intimate experience and thorough grasp of British political conditions should not be allowed to be wasted on account either of our apparent lack of appreciation of his services or of material support.

MR. SHAPURJI SAKLATVALA.

IS THE MAHATMA GUILTY IN LAW?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your leader of "Truth and Non-Violence" published in your issue of the 21st ultimo you make the following observations:—

"Mahatma Gandhi has on his own admission broken the law—man's law as laid down in Section 124-A. He has *not sinned against the law of God. The Judge* when sentencing him tacitly *admitted as much.* But if a man, rightly or wrongly, holds that Section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code is in conflict with the law of God as his conscience interprets it—if he acts on this belief—he must be punished. . . . Perhaps the thought would have occurred to the Judge that Section 124-A was in some respects a bad law. Every arbitrary man-made law is in danger of becoming a bad law unless its terms are subject always to the Moral Law. . . . The law of sedition is defective and is not in some important respects in keeping with the Moral Law. It must be changed."

I ask to myself whether these are the opinions of Mr. Gandhi also and if so whether his admission of being guilty can be treated as a plea of guilty in law. The law is as you say it ought to be, "subject always to the Moral Law" and if a man *rightly* holds that Section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code is in conflict with the law of God, and acts on this belief, not that he must be punished, but that he *cannot be punished.* Blackstone, the greatest of English jurists, says in his commentaries on the laws of England that *human laws are subordinate to laws natural and divine and that if human laws transgress these laws a man is* bound *to disobey them.* I hope you will be satisfied that the law is not so defective after all. The courts in England have many times refused to be bound by Statutes passed by the Imperial British Parliament with all its formalities and have disallowed them. The Indian Legislature which owes its authority to the British Parliament can expect to be treated with no greater respect. I think it is a great pity that the point has not been decided whether Section 124-A is in any respect in conflict with the law of God. Had the point been decided it would have perhaps been found that the accused, a saint, was well protected by the law of God, i.e., natural and divine law, and that he could not be punished. The saint may not care for imprisonment, but the constitutional right of every citizen is involved in the right interpretation of Section 124-A—how far the section is limited by natural and divine law. Will not some man take Mr. Gandhi's case to the High Court in its revisional jurisdiction and get the point decided? The case is a very appropriate one for decision.—Yours, etc.,

OLD LAWYER.

MR. MONTAGU'S RESIGNATION

FRENCH OPINION.

The Journal des Debats, commenting on the Montagu affair, expresses the opinion that "the retreat of Mr. Montagu is, perhaps, the most serious incident that has occurred for years in British policy, as it may have multiple and profound effects in every domain—home, foreign, and colonial. In any case it has revealed with brutal force the extraordinary confusion into which the abandonment of certain guiding principles has thrown Great Britain. Whatever one may think of the attitude adopted by the ex-Secretary for India, he has placed his finger on a sore spot by pointing out in his speech on Saturday the fact that the collective responsibility of the Cabinet no longer exists. Formerely no decision of importance was taken without the Cabinet as a whole being called on for its opinion. Since the day when he found, after the 1918 elections, a docile majority Mr. Lloyd George has modified traditional methods from top to bottom. Surrounded by a little group of personal counsellors, consulting or not consulting according to his fancy the holders of the principle portfolios, and not always keeping them *au caurant* with the steps he was taking, he conducted himself as dictator. His position recalls in certain respects that of English Sovereigns in the first half of the Eighteenth Century before the institution of Cabinet Government. . . . Kept at arm's length the various Ministers acquired the habit of directing their respective Departments without bothering themselves about the common policy."

As evidence of this the Debats cities Mr. Churchill, who, as Colonial Minister, "acts in Persia, Mesopotamia, and Transjordania as independent master of those parts of the world. In the Kenya affair he has attacked the plan officially adopted. Mr. Montagu himself pursued a Moslem policy that was in contradiction with that of Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Curzon, and of which Lord Reading's telegram was merely the ultimate consequence. . . In proclaiming for a long time past that Turkey had a right to a pre-eminent situation in the Moslem world Mr. Montagu has contributed to creat in India the movement which he sought to appease by concessions to Turkish Nationalism."—"Morning Post".

THE NATIONAL WEEK.

DUTY OF LAWYERS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Though it is not possible for the legal fraternity, whilst clinging to the profession, to come in the front rank of the present day political workers still from the vantage ground they occupy it is within their power and capacity to render some small service at such a critical juncture even as mere camp-followers or bearers.

There is the glorious example of Mahatmaji before them; whilst still an Advocate of the Supreme Court in South Africa, Mr. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi practically began his public life, as a mere stretcher-bearer in the British Army, and by tacit perseverence, patient labour and surpassing tenacity, rose to be the greatest but the most peaceful general of the largest, but the most non-violent, army in the world.

There are no symptoms for the present of another Mahatma arising from the Bombay Bar, but it is possible for each and every humble individual in the profession to do at least as much for the Congress army as our professional brother, Mr. R. B. Paymaster, has done and is still expected to do for the Parsee Battalion; though the profession is unfortunately blessed with the infliction of only one poet, who could inspire and encourage by calmly composing and sonorously singing Homeric odes, still we hope there are many who could give similar inspiration and encouragement not by sweet music but by their efforts and practical work. With that object I have ventured to lay before the members of the profession the following humble suggestions and proposals for the observance of the National Week 6th to 13th April 1922:—

1. That each and every member should as far as possible use Khaddar; arrangements to be made to provide black "khaddar" for court purposes.

2. That a fund be collected called the "Legal Profession Khaddar Fund," and all members be requested to subscribe to it liberally according to their means. A fund of about Rs. 400 originally collected by the members of the Police Court Bar, for certain entertainment, is, at the request of that member and with the consent of the subscribers, to form a nucleus for the above "khaddar Fund, and the other members to subscribe according to their means.

3. This fund to be utilised principally for the purchase of Khaddar, both black and white, for shirtings and suitings. The pieces of khaddar so purchased to be resold by the members of the bar as Volunteers at or even below the cost price amongst professional brethren, friends, relations, dependents, and even to outsiders, and the sales to be effected by either visiting the offices, various libraries or houses, the sale proceeds thus realised to be sent either to the Tilak Swaraj Fund, or to be utilised for similar national purposes. These sales mostly to be effected during the National Week, and the sales to continue if any surplus stock remains.

4. Part of the fund to be utilised in doing constructive propaganda working in accordance with the latest Congress resolution and pamphlets and booklets in vernacular composed by some members explaining the Congress creed to be distributed free amongst the masses. Some Charkhas to be bought from the Fund and distributed freely to deserving institutions.

5. Members to be requested as far as possible to abstain from law courts at least on one day, i.e., 13th April 1922, and to spend the day mostly in effecting sales of Khaddar in various localities, and for that purpose form themselves into various volunteer groups, and go on house to house visits, and in fit and deserving cases, where poor individuals, though desirous of using Khaddar, are, on account of poverty, unable to purchase, to supply them below cost price, or, in extreme cases, even free of charge. Most of the members of the Police Court Bar have agreed to this item.

6. If convenient and practicable, to hold a meeting of the members of the profession, on 13th April and pass resolutions, putting on record the great and sterling services rendered by Mahatma Gandhi to the country, and to express an opinion about his arrest, prosecution and sentence.

7. In view of the change in the programme, whereby even practising lawyers can become members of the Congress, all members of the bar be requested to enlist themselves as Congressmen in various wards, and to sign the forms, and the volunteers engaged in selling "khaddar" be also requested to act as recruiting officers for Congress enlistment.

8. A representative committee consisting of members of the various branches of the profession be immediately formed to carry out the above programme, to invite further suggestions and proposals, and to take all necessary steps for the effective observance of the National Week by the members of the legal profession.—Your, etc.

KHURSHED F. NARIMAN.

Bombay.

PUNITIVE POLICE IN CHITTAGONG.

IMPOSED IN 24 VILLAGES.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 5.

The "Calcutta Gazette" announces the imposition of punitive police in 24 villages in the Chittagong District owing to the conduct of the inhabitants.

HUSH!
NEXT WEEK
AT
ALEXANDRA CINEMA

REPRESSION IN THE PUNJAB.

HUNDREDS OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

JAILS OVER-CROWDED.

GURDWARA COMMITTEE RESOLVES ON N-C-O.

(From Our Correspondent.)
LAHORE, April 3, 1922.

1st March.—Pandit Sham Das, ex-Municipal Commissioner, and Sardar Thakar Singh, Secretary, Sikh League, Hoshiarpur, sentenced to 6 months' and 9 months' rigorous imprisonment respectively under S. 108 Criminal Procedure Code; Mass meeting of citizens of Sialkot dispersed.

2nd March.—Lala Ram Chander, B.A., Vice-President, Congress Committee, Bhiwani, District Hissar, sentenced to 8 months' S. I.; Professor Jagdish Mitter, a leading Congress worker of Hoshiarpur, sentenced to 1 year's S. I. under S. 107 Cr. P. C.

3rd March.—Two members of the National Volunteers Corps, Lahore, sentenced to 6 months' S. I. and a fine of Rs. 200 each.

6th March.—Two devoted Congress workers of Lahore—Lala Thakar Das and Master Kahan Chand—sentenced to 2 years' 5 months' R. I. and 22 months' R. I. respectively under S. 17(2) Cr. Law Amendment Act and S. 7 of the Seditious Meetings Act; Baba Burdit Singh of the Kamagatamaru fame with 4 others arrested at Amritsar under the Seditious Meetings Act.

7th March.—Lala Ram Parshad, B.A., Joint Editor of the "Bandemataram," Lahore, sentenced to 18 months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 under S. 117 I. P. C. read with S. 17 (1) Act XIV of 1908.

8th March.—Fifteen volunteers arrested at Jaranwala in the Lyallpur District in connection with the picketing of foreign cloth shops; Lala Naubat Rai, B.A., LL.B., Secretary District Congress Committee, Jullundhur ordered to execute security bond of Rs. 1,000 for one year, on refusal ordered to undergo S. I. for one year.

9th March.—Lala Lajpat Rai sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment under S. 6 of the Seditious Meetings Act., read with S. 117 I. P. C., and to one year's S. I. in the Criminal Law Amendment Act case.

10th March.—Sardar Harbans Singh, Joint Editor of the "Azad Akali" arrested at Lahore and followed by a large procession to the Kotwali; A mass meeting at Lyallpur, speeches made on the arrest of Baba Gurdit Singh and Lalaji's re-arrest; Mian Pancham Chand and three others at Dharmsala sentenced to one year's S. I. for refusal to furnish security.

12th March.—Public Meeting at Multan under the auspices of the local Congress Committee, people appealed to maintain quiet at the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi, and to carry on the constructive programme of the Congress.

14th March.—A diwan at Chaba Kalan, District Amritsar, 14 persons arrested under Seditious Meetings Act; another Diwan at Marhana, District Amritsar, 12 arrests of Akali—speakers and organisers made.

15th March.—Agha Muhammad Safdar, President of the Panjab Provincial Congress Committee, sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment, and 9 months' S I. in connection with the publication of his message in the "Partap," "Bandemataram" and a poster; Sardar Autar Singh, Bar-at-Law, of Gujranwala and General Secretary, Central Sikh League, Panjab, sentenced to one year's R. I.

16th March.—Lala Tara Chand, ex-vakil, General Secretary, Ambala City Congress Committee, arrested and convicted under Section 17 (2) Cr. Law Amendment Act and sentenced to one year's R. I.; Secretaries of the Congress and Khilafat Committee and another arrested at Sahiwal; President and Secretary Khilafat Committee and another arrested at Sahiwal; Fourteen Congress workers arrested at Khushab, of whom 6 sentenced to one year's R. I.

20th March.—Hartal at Gujranwala on the conviction of Mahatma Gandhi; the Police raided by the Danda Fauj arrested some men, Congress and Khilafat offices raided and Munshi Ladha Singh President Guru Nanak Khalsa College Committee, ex-vakil and Secretary, District Congress Committee, and about 20 more arrested; 4 persons sentenced to one year's S. I. at Samundari, one to 1½ year's R. I., and two arrested; 19 arrests in the Jullundhur District under Section 107, 108 Cr. P. C.; 8 Akalis at Kasur sentenced to one year's S. I. for refusing to execute bonds of Rs. 2,000 to keep the peace for one year; 6 Sikhs sentenced to 6 months' R. I. under the Seditious Meetings Act by the Additional District Magistrate, Lahore; two arrests at Jullundhur, and one at Kartarpur; President, Congress Committee Jaranwala, with two others arrested; 3 arrests at Ludhiana Railway Station.

21st March.—23 arrests under Section 107 and 108 Cr. P. C. in the Jullundhur District including about 4 persons of the Kapurthala state.

22nd March.—More than 20 political workers arrested at Sialkot including 7 Vakils; 9 Akalis arrested at Hoshiarpur; 4 Sikh Sardars arrested at Bilasnur, District Hoshiorpur; a Diwan at Fatehgarh Shukarchuk in the Amritsar District—9 arrests on the spot.

23rd March.—Secretary, Samundari Congress Committee, sentenced to one year; 3 more persons to one year, and one to 18 months; seven persons were arrested at Samundari including President Reception Committee of a political Diwan and Secretary, Akali jatha; six national volunteers of Bhera and Sahiwal sentenced under Section 17 (A) and (B) Cr. Law Amendment Act to 6 months' and 2 years' imprisonment under each count—sentences concurrent; Secretary, District Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee, Amritsar, sentenced to 6 months' R. I. under Section 7 Seditious Meetings Act; Superintendent, Amritsar Khilafat Committee Office, sentenced to 3 months' R. I. under Section 17 (1) Cr. Law Amendment Act.

24th March.—Lala Goverdhan Das, President, and S. Dilawar Singh, Secretary, Lahore City Congress Committee, sentenced to one year's R. I. and fine of Rs. 500 each. They have been already under sentences of 18 months' each; Secretary, Congress Committee, Sargodha and five others arrested under the Cr. Law Amendment Act; on 23rd and 24th 15 persons arrested in Jullundhur District—total number of arrests made in the District during 5 days from 20th to 24th is more than 66.

25th March.—Offices of the manuscript Gurmukhi and Urdu newspapers, the "Azad Akali" raided by Police, and Sardar Sardara Singh, Editor, arrested under Section 124-A. I. P. C.

26th March.—One hundred and twenty persons arrested in Sialkot in two days; two persons at Sialkot sentenced to one year's R. I. under Section 108 Cr. P. C.; 14 members of the Akali Dal arrested from a village in the Kasur sub-division; 17 persons arrested at a village in Chinian Tehsil, District Lahore.

28th March.—A batch of 7 Akalis sentenced to 6 months' R. I. under Section 7 Seditious Meetings Act; another batch of 5 Akalis sentenced to 6 months' R. I.

29th March.—20 arrests of Sikhs in a village in Tehsil Chunian, District Lahore.

30th March.—Hafiz Said Ahmed, the blind Editor, and Pandit Ram Datt, Printer, of the "Zamindar" sentenced to 2 years' S. I. and 6 months' S. I. respectively.

The Secretary, Gurdwarda Prabandhak Committee has issued a list of 508 Akalis who have been arrested during the past few days. The list is not complete in itself, for the number is supposed to be much larger.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST AKALI SIKHS.

GURDWAR COMMITTEE RESOLVES ON N.-C.-O.

The following press communique is issued by the Siromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee:—

Since the last few days the Sikh Community is passing through the fourth stage of its trials and troubles in its efforts to reform the temples of its God and its Gurus. The first stage cost them about 150 lives at Tarn Taran and Nankana Sahib. The second stage followed soon after with about as many more Sewaks being thrown into Jail. In the 3rd stage about 200 Panth Sewaks, including successive presidents and secretaries of the S. G. P. C. and most of the other prominent leaders were shut up in jail. During all this period the Panthic Press also felt the heavy hand of repression. Now again after about 2½ months widespread repression reigns supreme this time some Indian states also have joined the campaign against the Sikh reformers. Hundreds have been thrown into jail within a very few days. So there are persistant reports of unlawful maltreatment and insults by the arresting agency. Military and police forces, commonly known as the "Gashti Fauj" are roaming about the country-side arresting people. Under the darkshadow of repression the S. G. P. Committee met at Akaltakht on the 30th March, 1922. Never has such a momentous meeting of the Sikhs been held ever since the advent of British rule in the Punjab. The eyes of every Sikh man and woman as well as other communities were watching the committee's deliberations. The Committee considers it its duty to announce that after full and mature deliberation members of all shades of opinion arrived at an absolutely unanimous decision that the committee cannot be a party to any understanding or co-operation with the Government in passing any Gurdwara legislation as long as the attitude of Government remains so reckless and hostile towards the legitimate aspirations of the Sikh Community as represented by the Akali movement.

The S. G. P. Committee appeals to Sikhs of all shades of opinion to support this unanimous decision of the Guru Panth and to rally round the banner of Gurdwara reform and to make up their mind for every sacrifice in this supreme hour of their community's trial and trouble. No doubt this fourth trial of the community within almost a year is more than has fallen to the lot of any other community, but from the fortitude and perseverance shown by it on previous occasions the Committee is confident that faith in the righteousness of the cause and the wonderful spirit of non-violence evidence under provocations by the Sikhs will again triumph.

INTERFERENCE WITH RELIGIOUS DIWANS.

Persistent reports are being received of Police interference in religious Diwans and baptismal ceremonies (Amrit Parchar), Sikh Sangat must maintain their religious rights and privileges in their Gurdwar as at any cost. With this object in view the Sikhs should welcome incarceration in jail if need be.

Sharomani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee consider the Gurdwara Reform movement based on the support of Akali Jathas as the very essence of communal life and call upon every Sikh man and woman to join and support the movement.

GURDWARA REFORM MOVEMENT.

COMMITTEE NON-COOPERATE WITH GOVT.

(Associated Press.)
LAHORE, April 5.

A Press communique states Government recently drafted a Gurdwara Bill on the lines approved by the Sikh Members of the Legislative Council and it invited the Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee to confer with it on the provisions of the draft. But the Committee decided to discontinue negotiations with the Government on the ground that it is hostile to the Gurdwara reform movement.

Government is not hostile to the Gurdwara Reform movement, which it regards with sympathy and the resolution shows that the Committee has quite misunderstood the position of Government. Nothing except harm can come to that movement if it is to be identified in any way with the disorderly and criminal conduct of men whose activities have no real connection with religious reform.

TREATMENT OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

MR. SANTANAM'S REVELATIONS.

Mr. K. Santanam, Bar-at-Law, writes as following in the "Tribune":—

News is coming from all quarters that the Jails in the Punjab are overcrowded and the number now accommodated in them is far in excess of their capacity, but the Government in spite of this, is making more arrests still. Within the last 10 days or so it must have arrested over 1,000 political workers all over the province including the Akalis. By this time the number of political prisoners in the Punjab must be nearly 2,000 and if this policy continues at this rate, it would be to wonder if this number is doubled in the next month. The question that aries is, how are these people to be accommodated and what arrangements are the Government making it this matter?

I heard in November last that all the Jails of the Punjab were meant to accommodate about 10,000 prisoners altogether but that there were already 14,000 ordinary criminals in them at that time. This can only mean overcrowing with a vengeance but the thing is terribly bad when you add 2,000 political prisoners more to this number and remember that these politicals have to be kept segregated from the rest of the Jail population. I myself have seen how nearly 300 or 400 prisoners in the Central Jail Lahore, are kept in *chakkars* summer and winter, and how these poor men have to sleep at night with their ankles chained to each other, six in a row, so as to prevent their escaping. If one wishes to get up at night for necessary purposes at least five others have to get up along with them. They cannot turn about at night but have to sleep on their backs the whole time. In winter it is bitterly cold under the canvass and in summer, of course, it is perfect hell during the day. Yet the Government, while wasting lakhs of rupees on useless buildings never thinks of even building a decent shed for these "outcasts of humanity." It really amounts to a double punishment, for you make them work hard during the day without giving them enough food to eat or protecting from the inclemencies of the weather.

The 'political' or rather as the Inspector General of prisons would say the 'so-called political prisoners' (!) are really in a class apart and even the Inspector General recognises it; for he has ordered that they should be kept segregated from the rest of the prison population. Though he says he does not understand what a 'political prisoners' means, he wants to keep him at an arm's length from the ordinary criminals for he knows that the only things 'dangerous' about a political prisoner are his opinions and these opinions he is terribly afraid of. It is pertinent to ask what is being done to avoid overcrowding among this class of prisoners. One has given up expecting any decent or preferential treatment for them though the Council has expressed a pious wish to this effect in its last session. But who cares for the Council? Certainly not the Inspector-General. In spite of the Council resolution the political prisoners are being treated just like ordinary prisoners. Leaders like Lala Lajpat Rai, Aga Mohammad Safdar, Master Sundar Singh, Sardar Awatar Singh etc, in the Central Jail, Lahore, are fed on the same Jail food as is doled out to the ordinary Indian felon, while the meanest of the European prisoners in the same place is living in comparative luxury and comfort. There is no doubt that an Indian member of the Council is in charge of the Jail Department but one wonders whether it is any more than in name. The mighty Inspector General seems to rule the roots and the Jail people at least have really not benefited in the slightest degree by the exchange of an Indian for a European at the head of the Department. No doubt a few minor concessions have been made, but the burk of the grievances still remain to be redressed. When the Commissioner of Lahore visited us in jail in January last he had a long conversation with us and gave expression to the lofty sentiment that there was no reason at all why we should be subjected to any further disabilities except the loss of our liberty. He even of his own accord asked us for a list of our most pressing troubles and promised to give relief. But he too is evidently powerless for up to now nothing has been done. From the undertrial prisoners one meets in court, one learns that the conditions in the jail have not improved in the slightest degree since I left it on the 31st of January.

LADY CONGRESS WORKER.

SENTENCED TO ONE YEAR'S RIGOUR US.

(From our Correspondent.)
MADRAS, April 6.

The trial of the security case under S 108 against Duvvuri Subbamma Garu, aged 40, one of the lady Congress workers took place on the 4th instant at Pithapuram before the Additional District Magistrate. The place of the trial was well guarded by the Police.

A few only were allowed into the court hall to witness the proceedings. The trial was a simple affair, the lady patriot, having declined to take part in the proceedings. The Magistrate, in pronouncing judgment, ordered the accused to enter into a bond of Rs. 100 and another of two sureties of Rs. 200 each, but the accused refused to give security. The Magistrate finally sentenced her to undero rigorous imprisonment for one year or until security is furnished. She was escorted to the railway station to be taken to Rajahmundry Central Jail. The aged mother of the accused blessed her.

SARDAR KHARAKSINGH.

ARRESTED AT SAILKOTE.

(From A Correspondent.)
AMRITSAR, April 5.

On the 4th April at Sialkote about 100 police constables under Mr. Ibrahim, Police Inspector reached at 6 a.m. and surrounded the house of Sardar Kharak Singh, President, Shiromani Gurdwara Parbundhak Committee, Amritsar. The Sardar Sahib was busy with his prayers then. So after finishing that at 8 a.m. he came down his house and offered himself for arrest. The arrest had taken place under Section 107 I. C. C.

A NATIONAL WORKER ARRESTED.

(From a Correspondent.)
MIRPURKHAS, April 5.

Mr. Bagchand Heranand of the Sind Provincial Committee, a propagandist working in Tharparkar District, was arrested under section 108 to-day. The case is fixed for the 7th. He is the ninth non-

A MAULANA'S ARREST.

(From a Correspondent.)
DELHI, April 5.

To-day Maulana Mahomed Abdulhalim Siddiqi, Secretary, Jamiyt-ul-Ulma Hind, has been arrested. As soon as the rumours of his impending arrest spread throughout the city the Maulana went to the gaol himself and gave himself up to the gaol authorities very cheerfully.

REPRESSION IN BARA BANKI.

DISPLAY OF MILITARY FORCE.

(From a Correspondent.)
BARABANKI, April 3.

After the Bardoli decisions all activities connected with the volunteer movement were suspended and workers in the District put themselves to the task of carrying out the constructive programme. The District authorities, however, consider it sign of weakness on the part of the non-co-operators and have launched upon systematic repression. Two police lorries, a detachment of about 150 soldiers with machine-guns and a deputy collector have been requisitioned as parts of the new machinery set up to annihilate the movement. The Deputy Collector in question is on special duty and shall try the cases of the "rebels" rounded up by the forces in addition to the normal police authorities. These "rebels" are no other than the national volunteers and this time the section under which they are to be tried is 110 I. P. C. It is proposed, as a Police official boastfully declared the other day, to prosecute 5,000 volunteers under the above section newly discovered as a remedy for alleged sedition. The people are quite calm and peaceful in spite of daily provocation offered them. The instances of Masauli and Bhairaha are most prominent where police authorities indulged in grave excesses and threatened to break open the houses. News is coming from all the different centres of threats of arrest of volunteers or actual arrest under Section 110. The military daily parades the streets of the district and all possible display of force and arms is made throughout the district.

TRANSFER OF PRISONERS.

FRESH ARRESTS AT AGRA.

(From a Correspondent.)
AGRA, April 5.

Dr. Laxmi Datt Sriram, Maulana Khujaidi, Thakur Matkhamsingh, Indravarma, Swami Bhashkar Tirath, Niaz Ahmad, Jati Prasad, Narendra Nath Banerji, Prof. Ramdas Gour, Baburam, Mr. Ranga Ayer, Mr. Mohamad Bashirkhan, Abdul Majid Khan, Shah Alam Junedi, Bhagwandas Halvai, Maulana Asof Husain, Harnam Sundarlal, Jugal Kishore and Mohani Pir were transferred to the Lucknow Jail on the third instant.

Mr. Jagannath and three others were arrested on the third evening for selling khaddar.

EVACUATION ALONG SHAUNTUNG RLY.

SINO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

(Associated Press.)
ALLAHABAD, April, 5.

The "Pioneer" understands that on the 18th March the Chinese and the Japanese Governments concluded an agreement regarding the evacuation of the Imperial Japanese Army along the Shauntung Railway and the Japanese army will commence its withdrawal from the 10th Instant.

INDIAN LOAN BILL.

PASSES COMMITTEE STAGE.

"MUSCH OF THE MONEY TO BE PENT IN ENGLAND."

LORD WINTERTON'S ASSURANCE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, April 5.

In the House of Commons, in the Committee stage on Indian Loan Bill, Lieutenant Wilfrid Sugden to-day protested against the Government of India's having preferential treatment in the London Money Market, on the ground that it would raise the price of money at a time, when the British Industry particularly needs cheap money. He declared that some Indian firms made profits six times the amount of the share capital in the last two years. Indians themselves were well able to finance the loans more than they had promised to do. Indian railway freights should be raised and railways should be made to pay.

LORD WINTERTON'S EXPLANATION.

Earl Winterton emphasised that the Government of India were not asking for preferential treatment. He pointed out that the Government of India were compelled by long-established rule, which might well be abolished, to do what no other borrowing authority had to do, namely, to get permission before they could borrow in England.

What Lieut. Sugden seemed to have in mind was the purchase of material in Britain. It was a very difficult and delicate subject. He was anxious on the one hand to satisfy legitimate public opinion and on the other hand to consider the interests of the Government of India at one of the most critical times in its history, and what was even more important, to consider the interests and the very clearly expressed wishes of the people of India.

Lord Winterton went on to say that nobody suggested that South Africa or other Dominion borrowers in England should be obliged to purchase material here. He emphasised that to convey the impression that members had put pressure on the Secretary of State for India to insist on the Government of India's purchasing all their requirements in England would be most harmful and would defeat the object of promoting good Indo-British commercial feeling with a view to doing large trade in railway and other material from England. it would play into the hands of the extremists who would say that we were making India a close preserve for British trade, and it would stultify the efforts of those in India who were doing their utmost to support our general and trade position there.

The figures of Indian purchases in England did not indicate that British workmen were having much difficulty in competing with foreign rivals. He had not the slightest doubt that much of the money raised would be spent here. If the House wished to bring about the purchase of increasing amount of Indian railway material here, it would be far better to leave it to the ordinary operation of the contract system established by the Government of India, which had resulted in the purchase of an enormous proportion of British compared with foreign goods.

Mr. Terrell said that in view of the delicacy of the position, he did not wish to press the matter at present.

AGAINST EXPLOITATION.

Mr. A. M. Samuel, Sir J. D. Rees, Sir T. Bennett and Mr. J. J. Lawson (a Labour member), all opposed the imposition of stipulations regarding purchase of goods in England. Sir T. Bennett urged that care should be taken lest colour should be given to the untrue charge that England was exploiting India, and lest they collided with the Legislative Assembly of India.

Mr. J. A. Seddon said that Lieut. Sugden and Mr. Terrell, in speaking derogatorily of the claims of India, represented only themselves.

The Bill passed the Committee stage.

I. C. S. OFFICERS.

COMPULSORY RETIREMENT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, April 6.

The despatch from the Secretary of State for India to the Government of India in connection with the pensions of the civil service officers in India is published in which Mr. Montagu points out that it is evidently not generally appreciated that no change can be effected without an express Parliamentary enactment. He says the Imperial Government is not likely to treat lightly the obligations to ensure that all current pensions continue to be paid and, also, that the officers whose services were compulsorily terminated, shall be adequately compensated and qualified pensioners receive them.

He emphasises the belief, with the full concurrence of the Council of India, that no future Secretary of State for India would be found wanting in his duty of securing fulfilment of these obligations, or found willing to surrender in the smallest degree the existing power of control unless he were satisfied that the present rights and obligations were fully guaranteed.

SHOOTIND TRAGEDY IN N. W. RY. OFFICE.

(Associated Press.)
LAHORE, April 6.

A shooting tragedy occurred to-day in the N. W. Railway Loco Office when between 1 and 2 p.m. An apprentice of the name of D'Souza shot dead Mr. T. W. Wrench, Deputy Loco: Superintendent (Shop) in his office-room and then shot himself dead.

The Magistrate is holding an enquiry.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Industrial Welfare Conference, Parel, 8 to 10 a.m. and 4 to 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, April 8.

Industrial Welfare Conference, Parel, 8 to 10 a.m., and 4 to 6 p.m.
Kirkee Gymkhana Races.
S. S. "Caledonia," with the English Mails, leaves at 1 p.m.
Lecture on the National Week, Morarji Gokuldas Market Hall, Cavel St., 8 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

VAJAWALA:—Mr. Ramchandra Narotam Vajawala (proprietor of Messrs. T. S. Ramchandra & Bros., musical instruments dealers of Kalbadevi Road), aged 63, died at 1-15 a.m. on Thursday. Deeply mourned by his sons and large family.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, China, Japan per s.s Dongola will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 p.m. on Sunday the 9-4-22.

MESSAGE OF RAMAYANA

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, there will be a Public Meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-morrow (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) when Swami Satya Deva will speak on "The message of the Ramayana."

NATIONAL WEEK.

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC FUNCTIONS.

AT MANDVI.

Two shops open for sale of khadi and charkhas thus: (1) in the K. Jadavji Chawl, Masjid Bunder Road, between 9 a.m. and 12 a.m.; (2) in the premises of Kagdi V. Gulamhussain Masjid Bunder Road (whole day)—Mr. M. R. Jayaker to attend the sale.

AT CHINCHPOKLI.

The Khadi Exhibition at Kalachowky Road, will be open from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. to 9 p.m.

AT VILE PARLE.

Lectures by Mr. Barjorji Framji Bharucha and Mr. B. N. Motiwala on the "National Week" will be given, under the auspices of the Vile Parle Congress Committee, at Laxmi Chalk, at 5-30 p.m.

A stall is opened for the sale of Khadi sarees, dhoties etc.,

AT GHATKOPER.

The Congress Committee's Khadi Bhandar open from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. All goods viz. Khadi, charkhas, slivers, etc., for sale at a loss of 6¼ per cent on the present cost price rates.

MATUNGA EXHIBITION.

SPECIAL MEETING FOR LADIES.

Special arrangements have been made for ladies who desire to visit the above Exhibition. Srimati Sarojini Naidu will preside, and among other speakers will be Mrs. Bachubai D. Thakkar. Miss Perinbai D. Naoroji, Ratanbai Mehta and others. The time fixed is Saturday, the 8th instant between 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.

ALL-INDIA INDUSTRIAL WELFARE CONFERENCE.

The All-India Industrial Conference, organized by the Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Tata Sons Workmen's Institutes and the Social Service League, was held on Thursday afternoon, at the Bombay Workmen's Institute at Parel, Mr. A. C. Chatterji, I.C.S., C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Industries, presiding.

A number of representatives from different organisations and the Government Departments in India were present. Among the organizations represented were Buckingham and Carnatak Mills, Welfare Work of Madras, Tata Iron and Steel Company, Jamshedpur, Sholapur Mills Welfare Work, the Infant Welfare Society, Bombay, the Empress Mills Welfare Work, Nagpur, Y. M. C. A.'s and Y. W. C. A.'s of Calcutta and Bombay the Servant of India Society, the Salvation Army, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the Mill-owners' Association, Ahmedabad and the Indian Mining Association, etc, Rt. Hon. Shriniwas Shastry was among those present.

The Hon. Mr. N. M. Joshi received the delegates and, in welcoming them, said they had many times experienced some difficulty while doing their work. They felt at times some doubts for the methods they followed. They, therefore, thought it would be of advantage to them all if they met in a conference and compared their experience, and exchanged ideas in regard to the welfare work. It was their intention to meet at first in September last, but for one reason or the other it was postponed, and he was glad to see that their hopes of meeting in a conference was at last realized. Capital, Labour and State all were represented in the Conference, and he hoped their deliberations would be of much use to them as a guide in their future work.

On the motion of Hon Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, seconded by Mr. G. K. Deodhar Mr. A. C. Chatterji was then elected President amidst acclamation. He then delivered his presidential address, in the course of which he gave the various definitions of welfare work, and said in India the need of welfare work among industrial workers was much more marked than it was in the Western countries.

(Full report of the presidential speech will appear in our next issue).

Two Committees to deal with the activities inside the factories and outside the factories were then appointed and the Conference adjourned till 9-30 a.m. to-day.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, April 7, 1922.

THE PUNJAB SPIRIT.

Some years ago a certain man had occasion to visit a small town in the Mianwali district of North-West India. The town was called Bhakkar and in those days travellers to the frontier cantonment of Dera Ismail Khan were detrained at Bhakkar railway station and drove a sandy five miles to the Indus bank where a steamer carried them across the broad river. Bhakkar is a town in the heart of what is called the Derajat—a bleak desert tract through which the Indus river weaves a thread of lush riverain land—the only land where anything green will grow for a hundred miles around. A few miles from the railway station is a Canal Department rest-house most picturesquely situated on a reach of the Indus river—a refreshing spot and a veritable paradise in that hades of blinding sand-dunes, for groves of date palms fringe the rest-house and deep cool gardens wrap it round. The rest-house is appropriately named *Dilkusha* and it is truly a place of heart's delight. But the road from the railway station, near which is the court house used by an itinerant magistrate and deputy commissioner on tour, is a sandy tract compassed in comfort only by camels. The man referred to above had visited Bhakkar before and knew this rest-house and loved it. He also knew the nightmare road that led thereto—and hated it. But on this occasion as he rode across it he was surprised and delighted to find that the road had been strewn with wet palm-straw on all its length. Believing that nothing less than a viceregal descent on the spot could have induced the Bhakkar Municipality to make that road temporarily refreshing, the man made enquiries. And he learnt that relays of labourers had worked on that road strewing it with straw because the deputy commissioner of Mianwali intended to drive a lady friend in a dog-cart down the road that evening to *Dilkusha* and back again! The man thereupon marvelled greatly. For he had not imagined that a deputy commissioner of the Punjab Commission was so mighty a potentate that when he drove abroad with a lady friend for a single evening's airing half the manhood of Bhakkar town should turn out and toil through the fierce heat of the day to smooth the path of the deputy commissioner. The man did not know then that this was an illustration of the famous "Punjab Spirit" in operation. Some years later, that Deputy Commissioner had become notorious through the length and breadth of India for that during the Punjab Terror he had gone out of his way to humiliate Indians. But he had been humiliating Indians for a long time previous to the exposure.

The National Week memorialises an orgy of evil. For years, forces had been working to produce that orgy. The "Punjab Spirit," which in Service circles is supposed to animate men of the Punjab Commission and many of those who serve in that Province, is an evil thing. It makes for arrogance and tyranny. In some very few cases it has helped to evolve a district officer who was the father of the people over whom he held sway. In such cases the man was idolized by the manly Punjabee peasants. But in the great majority of cases it produces junkers. And when after suffering at the hands of Sir Michael O'Dwyer's war-time administration, a degree of oppression of which half the truth has not yet been written, the Punjabees waxed sullen in resentment—the Punjab Spirit blazed out in all its savage ruthlessness. Then General Dyer massacred trapped and unarmed thousands to produce an effect. Then soldiers shot to kill fleeing schoolboys and old men until their ammunition gave out. Then aeroplanes bombed villages with a casual callousness that counted human life cheap. Then men were made to crawl on their bellies before the very jeering soldiers who had fawned upon their brothers for assistance in war time. Then—but why recall the horrors of those days when the Punjab Spirit broke all bounds and stood forth naked and unashamed as the evil thing that it is?

To-day in bookshops all over India is being sold a novel by Mrs. Maud Diver, a novel whose climax is a glorification of the Jallianwalla Bagh Butchery. The exalted people who adjure us Indians to forgive and forget have not interdicted the sale of that atrocious apology for Dyerism. Fortunately, it is not at the bidding of those who subscribed to, or sympathised with, the Dyer Fund that we have consented to forgive—but not to forget. Mahatma Gandhi, himself now in gaol, has taught us to regard the Punjab Terror as the work of madmen. But he has taught us also that with the Spirit still abroad which produced that outbreak of dementia our only safety lies in exorcising it. In other words we are pledged to change the heart of the Government. And since violence and arrogance and intolerance produced the spirit, only non-violence, humility and an infinite, kindly patience can prevail against it.

A LITTLE TALKER.

Mr. Srinivas Sastri's last address to the Deccan Sabha was the sort of effort we might have looked for from this astute person. It would seem that he represented himself as a propaganda agent—an angel of peace—hastening to the Dominions (regardless of expense) to explain to the ruffled colonials that India's boycott of the Prince's visit means not that India has a grievance and is in no mood to fete anybody, but that the boycott did not present the real mind of India. Perhaps Mr. Sastri regards himself as representing the real mind of India; which possibly explains why he considers the present an inopportune moment for India to demand *Swaraj*. A slave mentality is prone to discover every moment as an inopportune one for men to stand upright on their feet. It has not yet occurred to this garrulous Privy Councillor, with a little record behind him but empty words, that the real mind of India has made great strides of late. When it was a servile mind he might have represented it and hastened with untruths and a begging bowl to the Dominions and the British people saying that which was not true and beseeching alms. But to-day the real mind of India has evolved into something quite beyond the conception of Mr. Sastri. However, all things have their uses—even Mr. Sastri For if anything were needed to set the seal on our determination to attain *Swaraj*, it is supplied by the consideration of this monger of platitudes being paid out of our pockets by the Government to travel to and fro misrepresenting a great nation. But we fear we take a little talker too seriously.

Notes of the Day

Loud Laughter.

Reuter's Agency, Mr. Winston Churchill and the House of Commons have a queer but irrepressible sense of humour. We are told that when questioned regarding the resignation of five members of the Irak Cabinet, Mr. Churchill "humourously" observed that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was among those who had resigned. And the sally was greeted with "loud laughter and cheers." Let us expound this funny episode to those whose sense of humour is not so exquisite as Mr. Churchill's. During the war the Arabs of Irak were promised independence. It was all a joke really. But the Arabs, doubtless to the huge amusement of Mr. Churchill, believed the promise was made in all seriousness and so they helped the British against the Turks. After the war these ridiculously, amusingly, trusting Arabs asked for their promised independence. They prepared to elect a King of their own and a Prime Minister. But Mr. Churchill's fund of humour was not nearly exhausted. He called a Conference at Cairo and decided to make an Arab from the alien Hedjaz, "King" of Irak. But the point of the joke lay in that the appointment of this "King" was preserved a secret until he had landed at Basra. Then the moving spirit among those who had prepared to elect a King from among the Arabs of Irak was humourously abducted and sent to Ceylon. "King" Feisul was crowned and housed in a Serai at Baghdad and Sir Percy Cox began to build a magnificent palace for—the High Commissioner. Isn't it funny? Now, it seems, that the Arab Cabinet have refused to demean themselves by playing up to the spirit of Mr. Churchill's fun. They, and their "King" want just a little real authority. In the meantime the Sultan of Nejd, who receives a salary from the British of £60,000 a year, has been waxing a little humorous on his own part; and, instead of behaving dutifully as befits a well-paid Sultan, he has been attacking "King" Feisul's territory. Here, the joke seems just a little against Mr. Churchill, and when the trouble in Irak really comes to a head and certain sensational things happen we wonder rather whether the smiling will be done by the Colonial Secretary and Parliament or by the people who, having been quick to betray the Turks for gold, are not likely to hesitate from betraying the English. He laughs best who laughs last, and the last outburst of "loud laughter and cheers" on the subject of Irak has not yet been heard.

"A Flighting Speech"!

Neither the Civilian Governor of Assam nor the late Governor of Bengal was lacking in his assiduous regard for the Tea interests. The incident of the Assam "coolie" exodus is not yet so old as to be forgotten and Mr. C. F. Andrews, whom even "Ditcher" of "Capital" will not accuse of being a *budmash*, has acquainted his readers with the course of those painful episodes at Chandpur, which it is not necessary to recall. But what we have not been able to understand is the spirit of bluster indulged in by the head of Assam Government, after the event. Speaking the other day at a durbar at Shillong, Sir William Marris, who has been immortalized in the pages of the "Chronicle" in connection with another episode of the pre-reform era, i.e., the Curtis-Meston confabulations, held out a threat to anyone who might be disposed to disturb the happy tranquility of the lotus-eaters on the Assam plantations. He said that "if there are those who do, it is my business to say that the Government do not intend such a thing to occur. If that is the issue, we shall stand upon it and, if need be, fight upon it." We are told by "Ditcher" that this "fine fighting speech" has reinstated Sir William Marris in the favour of the tea-planters and the plutocrats of "Clive Street." Well may it be. But we did not think this was an opportunity for "Ditcher" to shower compliments on Non-co-operators. Yet, "Ditcher" has prostituted his pen by dubbing non-co-operators as *budmashes*, because their honest activities have led indirectly to the tranquility of the lotus-eaters being disturbed. Perhaps, "Ditcher's" memory is too short to recall that it is these *budmashes*, who, day and night, toiled, regardless of all dangers and risks to their own lives, regardless of personal inconveniences and discomforts, to serve their poor, condemned countrymen, who had been driven to the verge of despair and destitution by the selfishness of the planters, and the Bengal Government's fanatical zeal to serve the planting interests.

Premier's Disastrous Policy.

The "New Statesman" writes:—

"Mr. Montagu's resignation, following on the startling telegram from India, has produced an awkward—not to say dangerous—situation for the Government. But we hope it has also brought us very much nearer to a drastic re-settlement with Turkey. Everyone, for a long time past, has known the effects which Mr. Lloyd George's anti-Turkish infatuation was producing on the Indian Moslems, and none but the craziest Philhellenes and the most ignorant politicians could have been deaf to the repeated warnings of the Anglo-Indian authorities and the Secretary of State. It is natural, of course, that Downing Street should be angry at this attempt to force its hand on the eve of the long deferred Near Eastern Conference. The great Greek Empire project has obviously been in ruins since the battle of the Sakaria and the Franco-Turkish pact, and Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Curzon have for some time been preparing to climb-down. But they have not shown any disposition to climb down further than they could help, and Lord Curzon, in his struggle in Paris ten days hence to save his own face and as much territory as he can for Greece, will be heavily handicapped by the Indian Government's pronouncement. We are not at all sorry; the policy which he and the Prime Minister have pursued has been politically disastrous from beginning to end."

The Iron Hand.

The journal proceeds:—

"Coupled with the Delhi telegram there comes another grave indication of the state of India in the report of Lord Rawlinson's speech on the Budget. In his contest with the Democratic Party in the Legislative Assembly, the Commander-in-Chief made no secret of his anxiety. In the present circumstances, he declared, the internal British garrison was none too large; he expected the ability of the Government to maintain law and order to be seriously tested at no distant date. What, then, are we going to do in India? The iron hand is beginning to show pretty plainly under the velvet glove, and the fools in this country who think force offers us a short way out of all our troubles, are preparing to throw their caps in the air. For our part, we have never pretended that we can, or ought to, flinch from whatever the duty of keeping the peace may impose on us. But we are very sure that to play the policeman is only one—and that not the most important—part of our task. We must, if only to save an appalling calamity, press forward with positive reforms in every possible way. It will be fatal to tell India that her business is to make the best of what she has got for ten years, with a formidable British garrison to watch the process. It is childish to say that any further reforms that we concede will damage our prestige and encourage the "extremists." Our prestige no longer depends on the sword, and "extremism" is far more likely to be discouraged than encouraged by every honest step forward that we take."

The Precious Metals in 1921.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co.'s annual bullion letter strikes a note of disappointment at the last year having failed to fulfil its early promise. European reconstruction has been delayed, industrial unrest and political agitation are unchecked, trade depression continues and is more intensified than ever. All these factors are reflected in the bullion letter. "The violent fluctuations of the foreign exchanges are a most serious obstacle to the resumption of the world trade. This difficulty need not be attributed to a failure of the gold standard system of currency." Against the loud outcry of the modern sceptics about the utility and efficiency of the gold standard this terse observation makes very delightful reading, coming as it does in the annual review of the world conditions of bullion market by a firm having specialised in that business for such a long period as the Samuel Montagues have done. They are flooded in Europe with suggestions to avoid the difficulty of adjusting international exchanges on a more steady footing than is the case to-day, and all these suggestions seem to assume that by some sort of revaluation of the existing currency in Germany or Russia or Austria with gold there would be a greater guarantee of more stable exchanges. The bullion letter says:—

"No currency—whether based upon one commodity or any number of commodities—can be effective if swamped by paper substitutes, or deprived of the driving power provided by cheap production of goods for export. Gold cannot keep an exchange steady unless it can be sent abroad when necessary, and no continuous supply of gold for such a purpose can be secured in present conditions, except by the production and sale of other commodities."

A Solution of Currency Difficulties.

To this they might have very well added that the nations of the world who do possess a stock of gold more than sufficient for their own needs are reluctant to part with any portion of that stock, and have thereby contributed to a world-wide crisis and want of confidence. The world supply of gold, taking into account only the countries for which statistics are available, amounts to £1653.7 million sterling, and the only country which seems to have more than its usual share of the precious metal is the United States, which holds about 47 per cent. of the world stock. It does not need so much gold,—which is more in fact than would be necessary to cover every note issued under the Federal Reserve Board,—and the undesirable effects of such a plethora of gold is making itself felt in the general level of prices in the United States, perhaps far more acutely than in any other European country. The world production of gold has fallen from 94.7 million sterling in 1913 and 96.4 million sterling in 1915 to 66 million as estimated for 1921, being a decline of about 31½ per cent. But if the statesmen of the world are meeting together at Genoa with an honest intention to find a solution for this grave world problem, and do not hesitate to take measures however radical provided they are an effective remedy against the existing difficulties in the way of international trade and national revival of industry in each country, we have no doubt the currency difficulty is capable of an easy solution on the orthodox lines of the gold standard.

The Behar Governorship.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" writes:—

"The appointment of Sir Henry Wheeler to the 'Gadi' of Behar may be at least one good. The accession of Lord Sinha to the Behar 'Gadi' had opened an unlimited vista to the Indian members of the bar. Every body considered himself budding Governor of Behar or some other minor province of India. The effect of this could not but be demoralising. Everybody took it into his head to be sane and moderate and thoroughly sober in his political views just like our Lord of Raipur. Not a few had begun to discard as much of their nationality as they could, in order to train themselves thoroughly for the post they visualised would one day be theirs. The members of the bar are the natural leaders of political agitation in this country as in all countries. We are therefore really glad at the appointment of Sir Henry Wheeler to Behar Governorship, because it will relieve the tension of High Court atmosphere and remove the vision of future Governorship from our rising lawyers."

Art Society's Exhibition.

The first exhibition of the Art Society of India will be opened to-day at the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay. It is an exhibition held by Indian artists, and exhibits their works. The Art Society of India was founded in Bombay in 1918. During its four years of existence it has done admirable though quiet work. Before this Society came into existence the Indian artists had no place where they could meet, discuss, read or do some study work. This Society has furnished a nucleus for such activities. The Society has a class of associated members who are not artists. Thus there is established a sort of comradeship and fellow-feeling between the artist and the general public, which is greatly needed in this country where there is so much public apathy towards Art. The objects of the Society are very comprehensive and if it has adequate funds, it will launch upon numerous activities in the interests of Indian artists and Art. It desires to start an Art Magazine; it wishes to ive encouragement to young workers; it aspires to organize trips to places of beauty and historical interest in India, so that the worker may know and study them at first-hand. It rests with the public of Bombay to strengthen the hands of the Society, by visiting the exhibition in large numbers and giving it active support, both financial and moral.

In Aid of the Depressed.

It augurs well for the future of the "depressed" classes that they should themselves begin to put the shoulder to the wheel and work for their betterment through educational endeavour. The Somavansiya community—one among the many "depressed" ones—is conducting a free night school for the last two years, of which some thirty students take advantage. The school also admits students from other "depressed" castes. With only one small room at its disposal, too many pupils are crammed in a space which cannot comfortably accommodate more than five. This is an index alike to the awakening among these long-suffering classes and the poverty of the schools. It cannot function well unless those blessed with this world's goods come forward to help it. The school deserves a generous support for it is a commendable endeavour on the part of one of the suppressed classes to work its own salvation from within.

Treatment of Under-trial Prisoners.

We take the following from "The Nation and the Athaeneum":—

"We hope that Mr. Justice Horridge's refusal to give prisoners in his Court the right of sitting in the dock will be cancelled, if the Lord Chancellor or any legal authority, can do so, and if not by the force of public opinion. We find no difficulty in believing Mr. Healy's statement that this Judge stands alone in resisting a custom of humanity, which happens, as the counsel said, to be indirectly at least enjoined on him by Hawkins's manual on procedure. It is needless to argue it. A prisoner on trial is assumed to be an innocent man; and, when in Court, he possesses a full title to the humane treatment which the law enjoins on his Judge. A Judge, therefore, has no right to extend his authority there so as to keep a delicate or a nerve-wrecked man standing for hours while his fate or even his life is being fought for."

This is how public opinion in England is jealously watchful of the liberty of individuals even when they are charged with criminal offences.

"INSINCERE TALK"

MR. LLOY'D GEORGE'S GENOA SPEECH.

NEW YORK AND BERLIN DISAPPOINTED.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, April 5.

Both New York and Berlin are disappointed in Mr. Lloyd George's speech, while Paris is only partly satisfied.

The "New York Tribune" thinks that the defence of Mr. Lloyd George's Russian policy is weak.

The "New York World" considers that it was not only idle but insincere talk about economic revival, without indicating how the French and American attitude had scotched his plan.

German newspapers assert that Mr Lloyd George shrank from the fight for reconstruction on behalf of all reasonable men and they declare that Europe has lost her leader.

French editorial columns welcome Mr. Lloyd George's firmness regarding revision of the treaties, reparations and Russian debts; but they are pained by his comparison of the Russian and French revolutions which they term a travesty of history.

COALITION UPHELD.

AMENDMENT CARRIED BY 288, VOTES TO 95.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April, 6.

After a vevry lively debate on the resolution proposed by Sir W. Joynson-Hicks tantamount to a motion of non-confidence in Government, the House of Commons carried the amendment in favour of upholding the Coalition by 288 votes to 95. The minority consisted of Diehards, Labour Members and Independent Liberals.

LORD CECIL'S BITTERNESS.

The resolution was debated in the packed House amid considerable turbulence and interruption, but the atmosphere on the whole was surprisingly good-humoured. Lord Hugh Cecil was outstanding among a few speakers, who spoke bitterly. He was sharply pulled up by Mr. Chamberlain when he accused him of dishonouring himself by clinging to the office, and subsequently he modified this allegation.

It was generally agreed that Mr. Chamberlain made one of his best debating efforts and inspired the faithful to great enthusiasm. The Labour members and Liberals did not participate in the discussion.

The result of the division did not show any increase in the Diehards' strength.

AFGHAN AMBASSADOR IN LONDON.

RECEIVED BY THE KING.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 5.

Rome.—The king has received the Afghan Ambassador Extraordinary who has presented letters and presents from the Amir. The king also received the new Afghan Minister, who presented his credentials.

INTER-ALLIED DEBTS.

THE VICIOUS CIRCLE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 5.

Later.

London.—Britain has addressed a note to all her Allied debtors saying that, as Britain, has to pay interest on her debt to the United States following the lapse of the Anglo-American Convention on May 15th, she reserves the right of calling her debtors also to pay interest.

REPARATIONS COMMISSION.

A COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April, 6.

(Paris.)—The Reparations Commission has decided to appoint a committee of experts to investigate the conditions under which Germany would be permitted to raise foreign loans for the redemption of the Reparation Debt. Mr. De la Croix of Belgium will be the Chairman of the committee, which will consist of Italian, Belgian, French and American financiers and also a delegate of a neutral country. Germany will appoint her own representative.

FRANCE'S LIABILITIES FOR 1922.

A TOTAL OF 25 MILLIARD FRANCS

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 5.

Paris.—It is pointed out that France this year will be liable to interest on debt amounting to twenty-five milliard francs at the present rate of exchange as a consequence of the non-renewal of the Franco-British Convention.

The "Echo de Paris" couples this matter with the United States demanding interest on British loans and says that the French Government will have to take stock of the whole position before replying to the British note and the question of inter-allied debts must be tackled comprehensively.

CONSTANTINOPLE GARRISON.

BRITISH REPLACING INDIAN TROOPS.

SPEEDY REDUCTION ANTICIPATED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 5.

In the House of Lords at question time, Mr. Gorell stated that the strength of the Constantinople garrison on March 3rd was 4,800 British and 3,600 Indians. British troops were replacing the latter. The staff of 129 officers with 230 subordinates were costing £142,000 sterling. He hoped for speedy reduction, provided the situation was cleared up there.

IRISH GUARDS RELIEVE INDIAN TROOPS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 5.

The first battalion of Irish Guards is sailing by "Huntsgreen" on April 27th to relieve two Indian battalions at Constantinople.

'WAR-WEARY ANATOLIANS."!

READY TO WELCOME ALLIED PROPOSALS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 5.

A message from Constantinople states that well-informed Turkish circles declare that the population of Anatolia is utterly war-weary. The people there care little for territorial questions in Europe, and provided the integrity of Anatolia is assured they will not permit the Angora Government to reject the Allied peace proposals.

MUSLIM REFUGEES IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

LOND MAYOR'S APPEAL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 5.

The Lord Mayor is appealing for funds on behalf of 60,000 destitute Muslim refugees in Constantinople.

RESIGNATION OF IRAQ MINISTERS.

MR. CHURCHILL'S ASSURANCES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 5.

Questioned in the House of Commons with regard to the resignation of five members of the Iraq Government to-day, Mr. Churchill pointed out that the Air Force had satisfactorily dealt with the raids which had been occasion of the resignation. Mr. Churchill humourously remarked that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was among the members who had resigned. He had been very anxious about his budget. The Iraq Government was organised on a Coalition basis and there should be no difficulty in filling vacancies. The press of Baghdad was divided, but the country was solid. (Loud laughter and cheers.)

SULTAN OF NEJD EXPRESSES REGRET

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 5.

In connexion with the report of resignation of five ministers in Baghdad owing to difference of opinion as regards the action to be taken in connexion with Wahabi raids South of Euphrates, the object of which was believed to have been to compel tribes to pay tribute to the Sultan of Nejd, the Colonial Office states that the Sultan of Nejd assured the High Commissioner, Iraq, that he deeply regretted the incident which was due to a misunderstanding, and he promised to punish the offenders and do his utmost to prevent any repetition of the occurrence.

SENSATIONAL TRAIN HOLD-UP

PARIS-MEDITERRANEAN MAIL ROBBED BY THIEVES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 5.

Paris.—Thieves held up the Paris-Mediteranean mail train to-day between Paris and Laroche and stole thirty mailbags from England to Italy.

MYSTERIOUS RAID.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April, 6.

(Paris).—A mysterious raid of baffling features occurred on the special Mail Express from Paris to Italy, in the course of which thieves entered the triple padlocked mail-vans and ransacked thirty British mail-bags, containing valuables, including jewellery and a large quantity of bonds for Egypt. It is reported that bags contained documents for the use of the British Delegation at Genoa.

There is no clue as to how the robbers boarded the train, which seldom travelled under 50 miles per hour.

DAY OF SELF-PURIFICATION.

JUSTIFYING MAHATMA'S FAITH.

NATIONAL WEEK ACTIVITIES BEGUN

MEETINGS: PROCESSIONS: EXHIBITIONS: SALES

KHADI-THE PRINCIPAL TOPIC.

HEALTHY RIVALRY IN CITY AND SUBURBS.

The first day of the National Week was a strenuous day for the workers, who worked from early morn till late in the evening. It has been a day of high endeavour for all, and the enthusiasm of the people has been immense. Men and women have vied with each other to do their duty to the country, particularly at a juncture when their greatest leader is in the jail, safely locked up for the next six years. There is a healthy rivalry between the different district Congress Committees in the city, of which the result would be seen only at the end of the week. Meetings there were galore and processions too. In the morning there was procession of khadi-clad ladies from Gamdevi to Madhavbaug. At the same time there was a lecture by Mrs. Naidu an inspiring lecture at that to an audience of Karnatakis. That very hour a fine and useful Khadi exhibition was being opened at Matunga, under the auspices of the local district Congress Committee. In the afternoon there were lectures and meetings. The first of them came off in the Marwadi Vidyalaya under the Rashtriya Stree Sabha's auspices. After that there was a succession of meetings all over the city, till late at night. Khadi was to be seen everywhere in the city and it was hawked about. At every meeting, Khadi was the principal topic and the speakers' eloquence was lavished on that one subject far more than on any other. Mandvi or Girgaum, Matunga or Chinchpokly, were all equally busy.

While that was the case in the city itself, the suburbs were no less enthusiastic and ardent. Meetings and exhibitions were the order of the day and one can say with pride that the city and the surrounding parts of it acquitted themselves with credit on the opening day. If laggards fail to fall in even now, it will be their own fault.

"DEDICATION, SACRIFICE AND DISCIPLINE."

WHAT THE NATIONAL WEEK SIGNIFIES.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu delivered a lecture on the duties of people of India during national week in Luxmi Baug, Girgaum, under the auspices of the Akhil Karnatak Sangha. After recalling all the happenings in the Jallianwalla Baug in 1919, she said that it was only the free people that could forget and forgive, which the Indians were asked to do by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught last year. Those who were slaves could neither afford to forget nor forgive. The National Week was not to be celebrated out of revenge or to reopen the old sores but to remind the people that they were not free. Free England which spoke of forgiveness to others had not forgiven her own enemy. India could not forgive because she could not forget her inequality and inferiority. The National Week was a week for dedication, sacrifice and discipline. It was to enable the people to rid themselves of their weakness which made it possible for them to be ruled by foreigners. England's rule over India was due only to India having forgotten those great qualities which would enable her to challenge another nation to rise superior to herself. In Poland people took their young children to the scenes of war and showed them where their brave people had died in fighting for the honour of their Motherland. In Ireland also people struggled for freedom from the foreign yoke. In Egypt too men, women and children were animated by the feeling for liberty. The same story could be told of Turkey, where people had gathered under the banner of Kemal Pasha to obtain that liberty which they considered dearer than any treaty they could have with another nation.

PRESENT INDIA.

Indians having dishonoured their ancient civilization had no right to even breathe the name of their noble ancestors who were the fathers of ancient Indian civilization. Present India dared not invoke the spirits of her ancestors to look at her dishonoured condition, at her condition of slavery. Indians never dreamt of rising from slavery until Mahatma Gandhi stirred her soul and made her heart pulsate with a craving for Swaraj. The idea of Swaraj was the dream of Mahatma Gandhiji and not of the old Congress men who casually gathered at Christmas time, made speeches and asked for some places in Government service, places of authority and responsibility, but carrying no substantial powers of the rulers themselves. Mahatma Gandhi, on the 6th of April, 1919, suggested to his countrymen to observe the day on which to purge themselves of their sins, of their selfishness, and to pray for freedom. He asked the people to pray and fast on that day. He asked people to contend for moral physical, spiritual and political liberty. The National Week was, to be used not only for collecting funds, for enrolling volunteers or for spreading the use of 'Khadi," but also for sacrifice, and prayer and purification. People were required, during the National Week to devote their time to collecting money for the Tilak Swaraj Fund, to enrol members for the Congress. They had also to spread the use of "Khadi" by going from door to door and preaching that the use of hand-spun and hand-woven "Khadi" meant the affording of the source of livelihood to India's starving men and women. The National Week would teach people that charity and service to the country would not be fully realised unless the hearts of the people were purified by sacrifice and by tolerance and patience towards the opponents. Mahatma Gandhi's message spoke of compassion, love, consecration. Karnatak was the land of music and poetry which she had the privilege to enjoy when she was in that Province two months back as President of the Karnatak Conference. She enjoyed the beautiful scenery of the sea and mountains of Mangalore and felt greatly benefited. She was happy there as she was not happy elsewhere where the air was impregnated by passion, jealousy and intrigue in the political world. She appealed to the Karnatak people in Bombay to be worthy of the traditions of their Province, the Province that enjoyed the heritage of its poets.

A vote of thanks being moved to Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the "Vande Mataram" song was sung and the meeting dispersed.

WOMEN'S DUTY.

RASTRIYA STREE SABHA MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha, a meeting of ladies was held yesterday at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presiding. When speeches were made on Mahatma Gandhiji and the programme of Bardoli.

Mrs. Naidu said they knew for what purpose the meeting was held. Three years ago on the 6th April, Gandhiji had started the campaign against what were called the Black Acts, which Government had brought into existence against the united wishes of the peoples and which resulted in a massacre of Indians at Jallianwalla. She hoped they would do their duty to their country during the national week.

Mrs. Bachubai Thakar read out to the meeting a message they had received from Mrs. Kasturbai Gandhi. It stated that Swaraj would be got only by the use of the Charkha and khadi. By means of the Charkha alone they could get Swaraj. If they did not make use of the means which were now within their reach then all their other efforts would be invain and the country would be under eternal sname. Many people had sacrificed their lives for their country and were they not now going to do their duty to the country? She hoped they would use the Charkha and Khaddar. She had just been through Bardoli Taluka recently and she was surprised that women and men did not make more use of the beautiful cotton which they grew for the purpose of clothing themselves, but used foreign clothes. The women of Bombay must use the Charkha and Khadi.

UNIVERSAL USE OF CHARKHA.

Mr. K. P. Khadilker after giving an account of Mahatma Gandhi's campaign in South Africa for the legitimate rights of India said it was due to his efforts that Indians had gained their right. Some people said that the credit for the success of the campaign was due more to Mr. Gokhale and Lord Hardinge. But, he asked what could they have done if Gandhiji had not started his campaign of Satyagraha in Africa? Since coming to India the Mahatma had started many a campaign complete success, but the real greatness of the man and his action were in his Satyagraha campaign against the Rowlatt Acts. Their representatives had cried themselves hoarse in the Councils, but all that was in vain, for the people were powerless and Government wanted to prey Indians were made to them that they must remain slaves and that that time, when the for ever! At spondent, it was M whole nation was de come forward to Mahatma Gandhi who had new campaign take the lead and start a Unfortunately against those hated laws the very first result of the

(Continued on next page.)

ALLIED PROPOSALS.

KEMALIST REPLY.

ACCEPTANCE OF ARMISTICE ON SYMRNA'S EVACUATION.

FRESH NOTE TO PORTE & ANGORA REPRESENTATIVES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April, 6.

(Constantinople.)—The Kemalist reply to the Allies' proposals accepts armistice, provided the evacuation of Smyrna, which is to begin immediately will be completed in four months. If this stipulation is accepted, Angora is prepared to send a delegation to the Conference to discuss the terms of peace.

LATER.

The Kemalist reply further agrees to an automatic extension of three months for evacuation, should the preliminary peace pourparlers be unfinished. The principal line should be evacuated during the first fortnight. The reply agrees to the Allied supervision of evacuation and to the Turkish troops entering within a fortnight of the Greeks' departure.

The Allied High Commissioners have handded to the Porte and Angora representatives a Note containing the proposals of the Paris Conference together with a letter indicating the 5th of April as the beginning of the three weeks in which the parties are to send delegates to examine the peace proposals.

CAPTURED GOVT. TUG.

25000 ROUNDS OF AMMUNITION SEIZED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 5.

In the House of Commons at question time, Mr. Churchill to-day stated that the ammunition captured from the Government tug by Mr. De Valera's followers on April 3rd could not exceed 25,000 rounds and not half million, as was at first believed.

BEDFORD BYE-ELECTION.

LADY WILFRED LAWSON'S CANDIDATURE.

(Router's Special Service.)

LONDON, April 5.

Lady Wilfred Lawson has consented to contest Bedford as an Independent Liberal.

TRADE UNION SPLIT.

SETTLEMENT STILL REMOTE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 5.

There has been a big trade union split in connexion with the engineering lock-out the point on which the unions split is that the Amalgated Engineering Union, consisting of skilled workers, refuse to concede the point that managerial functions should prevail in shops subject to any modification mutually agreed upon as a result of subsequent negotiations, whereas forty-seven unions consisting of unskilled and semi-skilled workers, are agreeable to the exercise of managerial functions prior to the negotiations. Though the latter have accepted the principles of the new basis for negotiations, the application of them will, however, raise big questions that must be decided before an agreement is reached. It is emphasised to-day that settlement is still possibly remote, but recriminations between the divided unions have already been occasion for talk about "Black Tuesday" comparable with the "Black Friday" when the Triple Alliance collapsed.

Employers have agreed to suspend lock-out notices of forty-seven unions pending re-opening of negotiations to-day.

DANGEROUS DRUGS ACT.

SIMILAR LEGISLATION IN INDIA.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 6.

At a meeting of the Society for the Suppression of Opium Trade, held in the Central Hall, Westminster, Sir William Collins referred to the Deangerous Drugs Act in Britain and suggested that a similar legislation should be applied in India, where more than 150,000 acres were under poppy cultivation.

Sir John Jordan said there were practical difficulties in the way of adequate suppression of opium traffic, one of which was that the Indian Government derived considerable revenue from opium. That Government had already sacrificed a revenue of four millions and, if pressed further, might retort that China was already producing for herself what India was precluded from importing into China.

17,000 DRUGS SHOPS.

Miss Damote declared there were seventeen thousand drugs shops in India, at one of the largest of which over 2000 people were served in a single day. The British Empire's attitude on this question had retained a better understanding with China.

PARIS CONFERENCE PROPOSALS.

PROTEST MEETING IN MADRAS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, April 6.

The Madras Presidency Khilafat Committee has decided to convene a mass meeting on 8th instant to protest against the Paris Conference proposals and to confirm the statement issued by the Central Khilafat Committee.

MAHATMA'S TREATMENT.

DIRECTOR'S NOTE MISLEADING.

SEGREGATION IN SOLITARY CELL-AN EXECUTIVE ACT OF STATE.

MR C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR'S REJOINDER.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, who left Bombay last night for Madras, gave an interview to a "Chronicle" representative about the contradiction of his statements concerning Mahatma Gandhi's treatment in the Yaravda Jail, given by the Director of Information.

ONLY SUBSEQUENT ARRANGEMENTS.

In answer to a question whether he had seen the Note issued by the Director of Information in connection with his interview with Mahatma Gandhi, he said: "Immediately I saw it yesterday at Ahmedabad I sent a reply to be published in "Young India," which I believe you will extract for the readers of "The Chronicle".

Every item in the Government note which pretends to contradict my statement is based on arrangements made subsequent to my interview and in some cases probably only after the publication of facts. The Director's note is so worded as to mislead the public to believe that these arrangements had been made all through and that my information is incorrect. As a matter of fact if Mahatmaji's son and I had not sought the interview, which we did somewhat unwillingly, I am positive that the state of things I described would have continued uninterrupted.

Q.—Do you mean to say that Mahatma Gandhi was locked in his cell at night till after the publication of your interview?

A.—Yes. Inspite of the Government equivocations, I repeat that up to the time of my interview Mahatmaji was made to sleep in a solitary cell *locked* in at night and had only 2 jail blankets for bedding and no pillow.

PRESENT ARRANGEMENTS.

Q.—Are the present arrangements, as revealed in the Government note, satisfactory?

A.—A careful reading of the Government note will show that even now the following points are not clear.

(1) Whether Mahatmaji is to continue as a solitary prisoner or whether he will have the company of Mr. Shankerlal Banker or others. Persons undergoing simple imprisonment under the ordinary Jail Code are not deprived of human association except by way of special punishment. Such segregation would be an executive Act of State but cannot be justified by the sentence passed on Mahatmaji.

(2) What facilities for interviews or writing of letters will be permitted.

(3) Whether any newspapers will be allowed.

(4) Whether necessary articles, such as private bedding from outside will be permitted."

NO CONCESSIONS AT ALL

The main question whether Mahatmaji is to be treated as a common prisoner with modifications on medical grounds, such as are open in the case of every prisoner, or whether the Government will treat Mahatmaji and other political prisoners as of a different class is not cleared in this Note. What appear as concessions in the Government Note are no more than an ordinary prisoner is entitled to receive in similar circumstances on medical grounds.

Q.—Do you think Non-Cooperators should be treated differently from common prisoners?

A.—All the civilsed world over, political prisoners are treated differently from common prisoners. Mahatmaji and all non-cooperating prisoners are, however, quite prepared to be treated as common prisoners. But let there be no pretence of civilisation on the part of the Government.

MAHATMA UNCOMPLAINING.

Q.—How has Mahatmaji taken the treatment accorded to him?

A.—It is said that Mahatmaji is "completely satisfied with the treatment he is receiving." This is so because, as he told me at the interview, he does not expect the jail authorities to know anything about what a human being needs, apart from the requirements of his animal body. He was "completely satisfied" even when he was made to stand throughout the interview. When I referred to a pillow he smiled and said it was not necessary. But such treatment accorded to a man of that character even for a single day, whatever improvements may hereafter be made, shows the mentality with which we have to deal.

I do not see that Government have made any concession.

WORKING COMMITTEE.

MEETS IN CALCUTTA ON 20TH.

(Associated Press.)

Mr. V. J. Patel, the General Secretary of the Congress, announces that the next meeting of the Working Committee of the Congress will take place on Thursday, the 20th inst., at 148 Russa Road, Calcutta at 2 p.m. Of the agenda, the following are some of the important items.

1. The general political situation.
2. The venue of the next Congress.
3. The Khaddar scheme.
4. Grants applications.

TRIAL OF DR. MAHMUD.

THE STATEMENT.

"MISLEADING REPORT AND WRONG TRANSLATION."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MUZAFFARPUR, March 6.

Dr. Mahmud's trial began at 8, before Mr. T. W. Bridge, District Magistrate. Mr. Hrishikesh Chakravarti appeared for the Crown, while the accused was undefended. Superintendent Wilson was the first witness examined for the prosecution. He deposed to the effect that he sent the Doctor's speech of February 11th to Government to obtain prosecution, as he thought it was highly seditious.

Witness No. 2, Mahmadjan C. I. D. asked to repeat Dr. Mahmud's speech quoted in full the speech of the President and after a long time found out his mistake and corrected himself much to the amusement of the Court. He deposed to the effect that Dr. Mahmud gave expression to the following statements among others: "That he was a revolutionary, that he wanted to drive away the English from out of India and that no Government existed." He was followed by a few formal witnesses, four in all, who made copious extracts from their own reports.

The Doctor refused to cross-examine the witnesses. When one of the witnesses was deposing that the Doctor wanted to drive away the English, Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall humorously asked the Doctor why he wanted him to be driven out. This evoked a chorous of laughter, in which the Magistrate joined.

Charges were then framed by the Magistrate under section 124 A. I. P. C. charging the Doctor with attempting to excite harted and contempt and attempting to excite disaffection against the Government established by law in British India.

DR. MAHMUD'S STATEMENT.

Asked what he pleaded, accused said he would read out a written statement. Having received due permission, he read out the following in a clear and unaffected voice: I stand charged before this Court with an offence under Section 124 A. of the Indian Penal Code. I should have liked to plead guilty, for that would have immensely lightened my task and as I believe also of this Court. But it is impossible for me to do so as I cannot conscientiously accept the correctness of the reports in their entirety. Sentiments which I never expressed and should positively hate to entertain are sought to be put into my mouth. Of this I shall speak later. Now before this Court there are four different extracts of my speech. These discrepancies glaring discrepancies—in them are commentaries on the methods of the reporting adopted by the Police. There are some differences in these reports which cannot fail to strike the average man. Sub-Inspector Faiz Ahmed Khan says that I said Mahatma Gandhi's command is that those who were not ready for Civil Disobedience should gird up their loins in no time, while none of the others, not even the shorthand reporter, has anything to say about it, while one of the witnesses states that I said the war will begin to-morrow in All-India. Another confines the zone to Bardoli, while a third makes no mention of either Bardoli or all India. According to the report of the first witness, I said the Government thought that the movement had been weakened in Bengal, because they put faith in Sir Surendranath Banerjee and because no anarchism had been started there. Yet of the other witnesses, none refer to my alleged Statement about anarchism. One says that I said that Sir Surendra was not even consulted before repression was launched, and that his words were disregarded. The fourth reporter puts the following sentence into my mouth: "I want to tell them that they unanimously passed the resolution in the Council (not of Non-Cooperators), that all the laws that are in force in India are not just ones and that they should be repealed."

"HIGHLY MISLEADING REPORTS."

Surely even the Police could give me credit for more intelligence than such an announcement would suggest. I referred to the withdrawal of the Criminal Law Amendment Act proclaimed in this Province and of the Government's indifference to carry out the Council's resolution to withdraw the promulation. I was a lawyer and I certainly knew that the Behar Government could not repeal this Act and much less all the laws. All the reports but one agree that I said that I was a revolutionary but on this point they are highly misleading. The full context is not given and even the longest report has omitted certain material passages and is incomplete. "A single stray sentence picked out from a whole speech might convey one meaning, while the same sentence read with the preceding and following sentences might convey quite a different meaning. In my speech I remember to have said that the movement of N. C. O. sought to revolutionise the very thoughts and ideals of the whole world and that in that sense it was a revolutionary party and that I was one of that party. I added that we had succeeded in revolutionising the thoughts and ideals of the world. These passages do not find a place in the report and then according to some reports I have said that I would drive away the English, while in others there is no mention made of it. Still another says that the English might live with us as fellow-citizens with equal rights. I take leave to deny the truth of the statement that I said that the English should be driven out. I take leave also to point out that I have amongst Englishmen some of my best and most intimate friends. I have consistently opposed and attacked the idea of Englishmen being driven out and I emphatically deny again that I could have ever made such a statement. It would be irrational for one to contradict myself in the same para in one and the same speech. I want them to remain not as our masters but as our friends and equals.

"WRONG TRANSLATION."

The words I have seen with my own eyes have been reported to have been spoken by me in referring to the Police attacks on peaceful citizens in Calcutta. The incidents referred to were told to me by the people who had seen with their own eyes when I went to Calcutta, and I submit that I said as much in one of the reports. It is alleged that I said that no Government exists. The Urdu copy from which the translation has been made does not bear any such statements. Evidently the translation is wrong and misleading and another report put the following into my mouth. For the arrest of Shaukat Ali and Mahomed Ali people did many things but no heed was paid to them. The other reports make no mention of it at all. What I said in fact was that the Indian members of the Executive Council and even the Chief Law Officer of the Government of Bombay, the Advocate-General, all were against the prosecution. Nonetheless the Government persisted in prosecuting the Ali Brothers. I am charged with contempt and hatred of the British Government. I am amused at the charge for I have repeatedly, even according to the report, laid stress on Non-Violence and the necessity of prayer to the Almighty to change the mentality of those who are not of our way of thinking.

N. C. O'S CREED.

It is against the creed of the N. C. O.'s to entertain feelings of hatred and contempt for anybody. I claim to have lived to the best of my ability to this ideal. I therefore, indignantly refute the charges of hatred and contempt. As to the charge of disaffection let me point out that there is not much affection left in this country for the present system of Government and that under these circumstances it is hardly necessary for me to go about preaching disaffection. Mahatma Gandhi has well pointed out that affection cannot be regulated by Law, but can only be the outcome of friendly relations. I confess I have no affection for the Government headed by Mr. Lloyd George who has been consistently offending my religion and my country, and who, in my humble opinion, has disgraced his own country by his want on breach of pledges given in the name of England. Non-co-operator may not hate but it is impossible to have affection for a Government which, in my opinion, as a Muslim, has repeatedly broken the Commandments of God. For a Muslim whose religious Commandments he has violated to have affection for such a Government would be a denial of God and as I claim to be a God-fearing person, I am free to confess that I have no such affection. At the same time, I should like to say that there is nothing virulent or personal in my disaffection. It is directed against a false ideal and a system, not the individuls concerned.

The reports also speak about my references to the crawling order in Amritsar, to our determination to become free, to the insistence and virtues of Non-violence, etc. If it is an offence to refuse to crawl on my belly the direction of a tyrant, if it is an offence to work for the attainment of freedom for one's country, if it is an offence to change the mentality of my opponent by living the ideal 'resist not evil,' if it is an offence again to preach Non-violence and "Ahimsa." I confess that I have been guilty of that offence.

I have given this statement not with a view to explain anything and thus to escape punishment, but only as in duty bound to make my position as a Non-violent Non-Co-operator clear. I have given my word to my country that I shall remain non-violent in word, thought and deed, and I feel it an insult that I should be charged with uttering sentiments in any way approaching to violence. Now I have done. I am content to leave myself in the hands of God. I am ready to cheerfully undergo any punishment that may be inflicted upon me for the offence of the love of religion or for the offence of love of country. Bande Mataram. Allaho Akbar."

SUFFERING FOR LOVE OF RELIGION.

He then repeated an Urdu couplet which brought the audience to tears. The Public Prosecutor argued the case. He said that when the accused had refused to cross-examine he thought he never questioned the correctness of the depositions, before the country. The accused said there were discrepancies in translations and discrepancies were but natural. Referring to the Doctor's question whether it was an offence to work for the freedom for one's country, the Public Prosecutor said it was an offence under the Penal Code. There might not have been intention to excite hatred, but the fact was that he attempted it.

The accused questioned the correctness of the statement that he was a revolutionary.

"A CLEAR OFFENCE UNDER SECTION 124A."

The learned Public Prosecutor had no doubt that he did utter it because the next sentence spoke about driving away Englishmen. It was a clear offence under Section 124A. Asked to reply, the Doctor only thanked the Magistrate and the Jail authorities for the uniform courtesy, and congratulated Mr. Wilson on his accepting his challenge as a true English Sportsman.

The Court adjourned at eleven.

Judgment will be delivered on Monday.

When Dr. Mahmud was taken out by Mr. Wilson he was garlanded, and his car passed off amidst enthusiastic cries of "Bande Mataram," "Allah ho Akbar" and "Doctor Mahmud-ki-Jai." It is noteworthy that perfect peace was maintained by an assembly of about 15,000 persons.

DEATH OF WAR ARTIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

The death is announced of Mr. Frederic Villiers, the war artist and correspondent.

Mr. Frederic Villiers was born in London in 1852. He was educated in France. He studied art in the British Museum. He was a war artist for the Graphic and had been to several wars. He exhibited war pictures at the Royal Academy and was the recipient of many medals. He used the cinematograph camera for the first time in a European ar in 1897 and also introduced bicycle in a com paign. He joined the French army in 1914 and after two and a half years left France for a lecture tour and visited different countries. He had published many books.

DAY OF SELF-PURIFICATION.

(Continued from previous page.)

campaign was painful and they had the massacre of Jallianwallah Bagh on April 13. That campaign summed up the recent political activities of the Mahatma.

By means of their unsympathetic attitude towards the Turkish question the British Government wanted to hold the Mahomedan population all over the world under subjection to the Europeans. They had all realised their ultimate oneness by means of the Khilafat campaign, whether they were in India or in Asia, and whether they were Mahomedans or Hindus.

This noble principle of non-violence was a new departure in their political activities. The speaker then recapitulated the work of the Mahatma during the last few months and the reasons which prompted him to take up the attitude he had done. The Government had now removed the Mahatma from amidst his activities and the last message he had given for their guidance was the use of khadi and charkha. It was now their duty faithfully to follow those instructions which had been given them by the great leader and react their goal of Swaraj. The economic condition of Indians had gone down and was going down daily and the only means for their regeneration was the universal use of charka.

They must also do away with their communal distinctions and lift up to their hearts their untouchable brothers, for without the help of every Indian is this country, freedom for them was unattainable. Without complete comity between the various communities, they would never get Swaraj.

A country which was compelled to send its women to mills for the sake of their livelihood deserved to remain in perpetual slavery. Not only the poor, but the rich women also could use the charkha, not for their regeneration only, but for the regeneration of the whole country. Women alone could free the country, from its economic degradation and slavery and he asked them not to fail in their duty to their country at this juncture.

Mr. B. N. Maisheri said to right their wrongs, to get their rights, Gandhiji had put forward the Bardoli programme, which literally challenged the Government to do its worst to Indians. Gandhiji told them that they were ready to die, and Government could imprison and kill as many Indians as it liked and that they were ready for it. But in spite of all their sufferings Indian would never raise their hands in self-defence or to give a blow.

He was sorry that many of the women present at the meeting, who used khadi when attending a public meeting, used foreign clothes in their homes. Was that honest to the country and to themselves? Was that the means by which they would win their Swaraj? Was it not proper that they should be more honest to themselves and to their country? Only by discarding their foreign clothes, by destroying them and so getting rid of them for ever, would they get Swaraj, for only then would they take to the Khadi whole-heartedly. The *izzat* of this country was in the hands of women. He appealed to his Moslem sisters not to lag behind, in doing their share of the work. The standard of Islam which had triumphantly flown in the van of battles for so many centuries, which had seen such glorious days, which had flown over so many parts of the world, was now lying in the mire, and would they let it lie there for ever? Would they still use foreign clothes and not do their duty to their country for the sake of prisoners? He hoped they would not fail.

CLOSING REMARKS.

Mrs. Naidu said their hearts must have melted after hearing the two previous speakers. On the 13th there would be a lecture in that very hall by Swami Satyadev, and after the lecture they would march to the Madhaubag Temple to offer their prayers. She hoped they would all attend in large numbers, clad in Khadi only. They should not forget what they had heard at the meeting, but should come back to the hall on the 13th prepared to do their duty to the country. She asked for volunteers to collect funds to sell Khadi and enlist members of the Congress.

SWARAJ THROUGH THE CHARKA.

NEED OF SOUND ORGANISATION.

Under the auspices of the C Ward Congress Committee, Mr. Mansukhlal R. Mehta delivered a lecture on "How to get Swarajya, by Charkha" at the Moraji Gokuldas Market Hall, on Wednesday night.

The lecturer said though their feelings were roused at Mahatmaji's incarceration, and the harsh treatment that was given to him at the Yaravda jail, they should not grumble at the action of Government, because the more their innocent were tyrannised in this manner the more their cause would gain strength. He compared the treatment of the Yaravda jail, with that of the South African jail. He said he knew that in South Africa the Premier was always very anxious for Mahatmaji's health, and he used to telephone several times a day to the Governor of the prison to report Mahatmaji's health. Whereas here in Yaravda jail only two oranges were given to Mahatmaji, in the South African jail baskets of the best fresh fruits were kept for him. But harsh treatment was the lot of all great men, from Jesus Christ to Socrates, from Galileo down to present-day martyrs to Truth. There was one lesson to be learnt from this incareration. Their Moderate brothers would realize thereby what sort of Swarajya they had obtained through Montford Scheme.

Coming to the subject of the lecture itself he said that Mahatmaji was neither an ordinary politician, nor an ordinary statesman. He was a nation builder, and so when he returned from South Africa, he determined not to speak on any political subject for one year. The reason of this determination of his was that he wanted to see and observe the merits as well as demerits of his countrymen. During his tours of India Mahatmaji saw that the nation had almost lost its ancient chivalry; and was almost emasculated. There was fear in every soul, from the leaders to the ordinary followers. Even the leaders were hesitating and haulting in telling plain truths to the men in power. Most Indians had forgotten the real aim of life. The leaders were either in search of big posts and seats in Councils or after titles. The greatest sacrifice that the leaders would make was either to give public lectures, or to debate in the Councils. Mahatmaji came to the conclusion that such "sacrifice" would not suffice for the country's freedom and therefore he thought of evolving among his countrymen the power to suffer. He had already invited the jail in South Africa, but here also he invited it; only to impress upon his countrymen that unless there was voluntary suffering on the part of the leaders, the nation would not learn to suffer. A nation-builder builds his house from the foundation and so did Mahatmaji.

But before he taught his countrymen to suffer he had to teach them to shun worldly pleasures, and fascinations. When he saw that his countrymen and country women were absorbed in materialistic ideas, habits and manners, he laid emphasis on simplicity. First of all, he took the question of the dress. He impresses upon the minds of the people that they were sending 55 crores of rupees to foreign countries, at the cost of the poor of India after only one item and that was cloth. To replace foreign cloth by Indian made cloth, he selected khaddar as national dress. When he saw that sufficient quantity of Khaddar was not being prepared in the country, he tried to reintroduce Charkhas in every home in India.

But when he took up the question of Charkha a cry was raised that it was Mahatmaji's fad; it was not sound economy and so on. These critics pleaded that the Charkha could not compete with the mills. But Mahatmaji knew his own power as well as the power of the Charkha and so he began, day after day and night after night to impress up the minds of the masses the imparative need of introducing the Charkha and wearing Khaddar. The masses responded very favourably. But before he approved the masses, he thought of approaching the classes. He wanted the classes to learn art of suffering. When he began his non-cooperation movement, he asked the title-holders to give up titles, vakils to leave off their practice and students their schools and colleges, and devote their time and energy to the uplifting of the nation.

It was, however, with the masses, that he was more successful. He saw that if sufficial efforts were made the masses would take to Charkha and Khaddar and if Charkha and Khaddar were successful the foreign cloth worth 65 crores of rupees would cease from coming to India. Besides, this economical gain, the nation would learn from the Charkha, simplicity, power of sacrifice, self-help, self-reliance and self-control which were essential to revive the manhood of the nation and make it impossible for any power in the world to keep her in permanent slavery. Only one item of cloth, if fully worked out, would impart to the nation a number of virtues which would hasten the approach of Swarajya.

The lecturer impressed upon the minds of the audience that the Charkha and Khaddar were the means and not the end. The end was freedom.

Sceptics pleaded that the Charkha would never be able to complete with the mills but the lecturer tried to show that the mills would not be able to meet India's requirement of cloth in less than 50 years, while if the Charkha was worked, India's requirement would be met in only one year. He said that if out of 32 crores of people of India, only 8 crores worked on the Charkha and hand loom and earned even two pies a day, in one year cloth of 65 crores of rupees would be prepared in India.

LACK OF ORGANISATION

The lecturer in the end said that there was a lack of organisation amongst Indians otherwise it would not be very difficult to introduce the Charkha in every home. He appealed to all Congressmen to concentrate upon thorough organisation for the wider popularisation of the Charkha and Knaddar. It was said there was a very big demand for foreign cloth after the Bardoli programme. He said that if they wanted to stop this demand, their leaders must be ready to work as hawkers of Khaddar. He was of opinion that if prominant leaders stood near the cloth markets and tried to sell Khaddar personally the purchasers of foreign cloth would at once come to understand their sin of patronizing foreign cloth, at the cost of their own indigenous industry.

NATIONAL WEEK.

It made us conscious of our humiliation.
It showed us the righteous path of humility.

OUR IMMEDIATE STEPS ON THIS PATH SHOULD BE:

1. To become Congress Members,
2. To subscribe to Tilak Swarajya Fund
3. To discard Foreign Cloth,
4. To use Khaddar only,
5. To take to heart the lesson of Non-violence,
6. To increase friendliness among all communities,
7. To remove untouchability.

FOLLOW IDEALS OF RAMAYANA.

PUBLIC MEETING AT GHAT KOPAR.

On Thursday, the 6th instant at 7-30 a.m. a procession went round, singing national songs, and thereafter at a public meeting Swami Satyadeo delivered an inspiring lecture. The Swamiji began by referring to Ramayana and said that if Lord Ramchandji was to cast a glance at India today, he would find the prosperous and free India of his time, now undergoing the rigours of subjection. Indians have lost sight of the lofty Aryan ideals embodied in the great epic "Ramayana." The civilisation of the Aryans tended to free and elevate the illiterate and less advanced races, while the modern western nations aimed at subjugating and exploiting the weaker nations. Indians have been ruined, because they fell a pray to the greed and imperialism of the west.

Speaking about the publication of the report of Mahatma Gandhi's jail life at Yervada, Swamiji said, that as this struggle based is on self-sacrifice and suffering, the people should not ask for favours, not seek comforts. Gandhiji has never cavilled at the rigorous of jail life. Referring to the Khadi programme Swamiji said, that the niversal use and spread of Khadi was essential for the attainment of Swaraj. It was only the first step in the ladder of our sacrifices. The spread of Khadi would bring food and clothings to the starving millions of India. If Indians could accept khadi, they could not be expected to make greater sacrifices for the attainment of Swaraj. The Swamiji exhorted the audience to follow the ideals of "Ramayana."

SWADESHI EXHIBITION AT MATUNGA.

INTERESTING EXHIBITS.

A fine exhibition of Khadi and Swadeshi goods has been opened at Matunga by the Matunga District Congress Committee, on the first day of the National week. While the main object of the exhibition is to spread and encourage the use of Khadi, a number of manufactures have taken advantage of the occasion to make a useful display of things such as combs, buttons, soaps of various kinds, etc. The Khadi exhibits are remarkable both for their variety and ingenuity. There are fine varieties, as well as rough, to suit the pockets of all. There are khadi bags, caps, shirts, and every conceivable article of household use. The saris and bedspreads deserve special attention. There are fine hand-made (hand-spun) saris with brocaded borders, which are quite an innovation and no doubt will command the attention of women folk who frequent the exhibition. Soaps, brushes, buttons, etc., have only to be seen to realise how finely these articles could be made in India.

Special mention must be made of the charkhas exhibited. The Jiwan Charkha is now well known, though not very popular on account of its price and rather complicated mechanism. There was another charkha exhibited, or rather an attachment to the charkha, which is called the Luxmi Charkha which attracted the attention of the visitors.

By means of this attachment, it is possible to spin continuously at high speeds, without stoppage to wind the yarn, which it is necessary in the ordinary charkhas. Both the output and quality show an improvement in this charkha. There are also other charkhas, some of them beautiful to look at as well as hardy and useful.

It is unfortunate that the exhibition is not more centrally situated than at present. If it were held at Girgaum or Bhuleshwar or in any place in the city proper, it would have acted as a good draw for spectators. As it is a large number of people attended the opening ceremony, yesterday morning. It is worth while paying a visit.

6TH APRIL.

MADRAS OBSERVATION.

SWADESHI VOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, April 6.

Under the auspices of the Mahajana Sabha and the District Congress Committee, a meeting of the citizens of Madras was held last evening on the beach opposite the Presidency College to impress upon them the necessity of taking a Swadeshi vow in response to Mahatmaji's last exhortation before going to jail and as a preliminary to the observance of the National Week from to-day. It was a crowded gathering and Srijut S. Srinivasa Iyengar was voted to the chair. All speeches were in vernacular excepting the Chairman's concluding speech.

The Chairman said that the object of the meeting was to urge upon the people the necessity of taking a Swadeshi vow. Mahatma Gandhi had been toiling for them as no one did and now that he had been arrested and sent to jail, it was their obvious duty to show their devotion to him and repay his kindness, however, inadequately in some shape. The least that they could do was by acting according to his instructions. Mahatmaji was incessantly dinning into their ears that they should take the Swadeshi vow, that they should use hand-spun and hand-woven cloths and his last message before going to jail was that they should take Swadeshi vow. Will they, now, act up to his instructions and please him? Looked at from any standpoint, whether religious or economic, the use of Khaddar was absolutely important. From the 8th to the 14th would be observed the National Week and he hoped that by the end of that week they would all change their dress and put on only Swadeshi. By the Swadeshi clothes he meant only those hand-spun and hand-woven as Mahatmaji defined it and not any other. If only they had the welfare of the country at heart they would adopt Khaddar.

Incidentally the speaker observed that Pandit Malaviya having accepted the Swadeshi vow he hoped that Rt. Hon. Sastri would, also, see his way to adopt it. If, he said, they wanted Mahatma Gandhi should be released they ought not to put off adopting the vow any longer. He would not tell them how to dispose of the existing foreign cloths as there were several ways by which they could discard it. But burning them seemed the best way. They could no longer reasonably complain that there was dearth of Khaddar. They have pientiful supply of cloths and they should wear them as they wear the sacred cord.

Other speeches were made in Tamil, Telugu, Hindustani and English, the last one by the Chairman in closing the proceedings. In the middle of the proceedings the Chairman adjourned the meeting for two minutes so as to enable the audience to take the Swadeshi vow in silence leaving it to individual option. There was also a bonfire of foreign cloths. The Chairman in winding up the proceedings said that the time had come to determine that the lines of natural development should not be laid down by any one outside India. They had all agreed that the lines of improvement chalked out by Mahatma Gandhi and the representative assembly of the nation, the National Congress were about the soundest. In conclusion he made an appeal to the Moderates to reconsider their position and come over to their side and join the Congress whose platform was wide and safe, but on three conditions that they do not set their faces against the N.C.O. movement, that they should use Khaddar, and that they should pledge themselves to unity of all communities.

LADIES' KHADI PROCESSION.

Early in the morning yesterday there was a fine procession of ladies under the auspices of the Akhil Karnatak Sangha. They were all clad in Khadi. In the beginning they numbered more than a hundred, but as they began the procession they gathered strength every moment, until the procession assumed an imposing appearance. Gathering at Gamdevi near the temple, the procession slowly passed along the Girgaum Back Road, adding to its number on its way, to Madhava Bag, where after offering prayers, the ladies dispersed to their homes. Ladies of all communities took part in the procession.

OBSERVANCE AT AHMEDABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, April 6.

In the morning, there was a procession and in the evening before a large meeting guarded by the police with *lathis*, Mr. Vallabhai Patel, in his speech pointed out that the penance of 20,000 patriots in jail could not but impel them to strive for the accomplishment of their triple goal.

During the day *Khaddar* was sold by the volunteers.

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HUSH!
NEXT WEEK
AT
ALEXANDRA CINEMA

MR. SASTRI HECKLED.

DENIES HE IS "A BRITISH AGENT."

The "*New York Times*" of 29th January, publishes the following account of a meeting in New York, where Mr. Sastri was to be the principal speaker. The meeting ended in disorder and mounted police escorted the speaker away in a tax-cab:—

At the close of the talk on "The Political Situation in India" in Town Hall on 28th January, Srinivasa Sastri, head of the delegation from India to the Arms Conference in Washington, had to face a volley of questions as to whether he was not a British agent. The attitude of a small part of the audience became so rude that John A. Poynton, the Chairman, summarily dismissed the gathering. Later the speaker departed in a taxi-cab under an escort of mounted policemen.

The meeting was under the auspices of the League for Political Education. Women comprised the majority of the well-dressed audience. The trouble was made by a small group among whom were two or three natives of India whose political opinions did not coincide with those of Mr. Sastri, Mr. Sastri received a respectful and at times an enthusiastic hearing. At the close Mr. Poynton said the speaker would be pleased to answer questions. That started the trouble. Two or three were on their feet at once. A woman was recognised by the Chairman and she wanted to know what influence Annie Besant had in India. Mr. Sastri's rather long reply was interrupted by a loud inquiry, "Are you a British agent?"

There was a second's pause and then Mr. Sastri replied that he was not.

"You are," shouted a tall, thin young man from the left side of the upper balcony. He departed hastily after giving this opinion.

"I am not an agent of the British Government," said Mr. Sastri.

"If any one says I lie I will stop answering questions. I am what I am, but I must be treated like a gentleman."

There were other shouted questions, but the Chairman recognised a woman in the balcony, who wanted to know whether there had not been violence on both sides in India. The speaker answered this in the affirmative, pointing out that the followers of Gandhi were pledged to commit no violence while Governments always used force to put down attempts against them.

As the speaker finished there came renewed shouts as to whether he was a British agent. One man, an Indian, wanted to know loudly: "Who do you represent in Washington?" This question the Chairman repeated to Mr. Sastri while the speaker supplemented his first question with a desire for information as to who delegated Mr. Sastri to go to Washington.

"I have been deputed to go to Washington by my Government just like every other delegate to the Washington Conference," said the latter. He added that he represented the views and ideals of the liberals who hold the same opinions.

He would have continued but hissing began. Mr. Poyton stopped the noise and when he could be heard said: "In view of the offensive turn this meeting has taken not by the League, but by those the League has permitted to come here, this meeting is at an end."

Mr. Sastri spoke at length upon the differences of opinion and present political unrest in India. His view of recent developments there made him optimistic, he said, and he predicted that within ten years India would have become a Dominion within the British Empire, enjoying the same rights and the same measure of Self-Government as Canada and Australia.

Treatment of the Sultan had, he said, aroused the bitter resentment of the Mohammedans and this was responsible for much of the present unrest. He said that in 1918 Lloyd George, who had been trying to get Mohammedans to enlist promised that if the Sultan were defeated he would be left in power in Asia Minor. Under that promise they enlisted. That promise was not kept, Mr. Sastri said, but it was not because of British but because of the action of the Allies.

At a meeting of the people of Vagra Taluka a political conference was held under the presidentship of Syed Ahmed Edroos of Surat, resolutions were passed exhorting the people of the Taluka to abide by the Bardoli decision and to observe the National Week.

TO PERMANENTLY CURE CHRONIC CONSTIPATION.

READER SAYS TRY DRINKING BEFORE BREAKFAST A LITTLE ALKIA SALTRATES DISSOLVED IN WATER AND YOU WILL FEEL FIT AS A PRIZE FIGHTER ALL DAY.

A clogged liver and constipation ("the beginning of all disease") mean that poisonous toxins are being drawn directly into the blood through thousands of absorbent intestinal glands, thus causing "liverishness," biliousness, jaundice, rheumatism, kidnew trouble, headache, drowsiness, bad complexion, etc., etc. For nearly ten years I suffered misery from these complaints, beforeo discovering that all my system needed was a thorough cleansing occasionally. When I washed all the poisons out of my body, it immediately acted better, same as a fire burns better with soot cleared from chimney. I advise readers who suffer as I once did to ask any chemist for a few ounces of refined Alkia Saltrates, and take before breakfast a teasponful of this dissolved in a half tumbler of water. This promptly washes out all mucous and acidulous poisons from entire alimentary tract, leaving the way clear and clean to receive and properly digest food. The Saltrated water also quickly reaches the liver by absorption, thus stimulating that organ and at once removing any congestion or sluggishness. This remarkable Alkia Saltrates compound is practically tasteless, also harmless as sugar, in any quantity, and it never gripes. Children love it, especially with a little sugar added. My medical man, after analysing the compound, told me it was composed of the deposits from certain natural medicinal waters, and high authorities have recently pronounced it the greatest solvent, eliminant, cleansing agent, and blood purifier known to science. Its amazing curative properties will soon make anyone a crank on the subject of internal cleanliness.—C. N. H.

MOSLEM "UNFRIENDLINESS."

SIR VALENTINE CHIROL'S FACTS.

Sir Valentine Chirol has witten the following letter to "the Times"—

In his letter published to-day in "The Times" Sir John Ress states that Indian Mahomedans, until the post-war Greek and Turk conflict supervened, were our friends to a man." This statement is so inacsurate that is cannot be allowed to stand uncontradicted.

As soon as the great war broke out, and even before Turkey came in against us, a great part of the Indian Mahomedan Press displayed a strong pro-German bias, and after she came in, Mahomed Ali, who headed the post-war Indian Mahomedan deputation to England and remained the leader of the Caliphate agitation until he was tried and convicted a few months ago for active sedition, had to be interned for disloyalty under the Government of India Defence Act for the whole duration of the war.

It was during, not after, the war, too, that the All-India Moslem League joined hands with the Hindu extremists of the Indian National Congress in a virulent agitation against the British Raj. I could produce much more evidence to the same effect, but this is quite enough to disprove Sir John Rees's statement.

FRENCH POLICY TOWARDS ISLAM.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S BLUNDER.

The Paris Matin, under the title "Islam, the Corner Stone," contends that Mr. Lloyd George has committed the most serious blunder by undermining for the past three years in his policy towards the Islamic Empire two centures of tradition, the respect for which won for Disreali such a striking success at the Berlin Congress of 1878.

"Hostility in Egypt, revolt in India, unrest in Irak, rudness in Constantinople, open enmity in Asia Minor—Mr. Lloyd George has aroused them all and, to crown this evil work, the great Jews of England, like Reading and Montagu, in spite of the opposition of the great jews in America, like Morgenthau and Elkins, have created the Jewish State of Jerusalem, which Islam looks upon as the most mortal of insult. Consequently, in three years, as if the corner stone had been broken, the British Empire throughout its length and breath cracks and begins to crumble. Egypt is going, India is in revolt, all Islam raises its threatening head. What a lesson!"

The Matin, countinuing, lays stress on the point that, thanks to this policy with regard to Islam, the star of France in the Mahomedan sphere has never shone so brightly. The focus of this light is in the Atlas. One great Sultan alone stands today erect—the Sultan of Fez. In the eyes of Islam, this is perhaps, the only Mussulman State which now remains, because it is the only one where the Sultan possesses at once independence and authority.

"Not only is Morocco our corner-stone, but also it will, perhaps, become the corner-stone of all Islam."

In this connection the Matin denies the news published in an English newspaper that trouble is on the point of breaking out in France's Mussulman Protectorates, such as Tunis and Morocco.—"Statesman".

FOREST GRIEVANCES IN BELGAUM

STARVATION THREATENING.

Mr. Vithoba and others, who are residents of the forests of 24 villages in Belgaum District wire under date 5th instant:—

The residents of the forests of 24 villages of Bhimagad and Chapoli Kharyats are ready to pass for Kumbri, for which we have a right acknowledged by Government several times even in Government resolutions. No reply has been received from the Collector and the Commissioner to the applications. The Forest Department comes in the way. We have no other means of livelihood, we cannot be turned into labourers as meant by the Forest Department. The season for cutting *Kumbri* is fast going and one week's delay will ruin us the whole year. If no arrangement is made, we may be obliged to migrate into Goa territory. We cannot starve.

Vithoba Mal Gavde Ganesh Bhika Gavada Kankumoi.

BURMA COUNCIL.

ANTI-BOYCOTT BILL PASSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, April 5.

The Legislative Council to-day passed the Anti-Boycott Bill, the proposals for postponement and amendment being defeated.

The Rangoon Municipal Bill was recommended at the request of the Government of India.

Resolutions placed on the agenda at the eleventh hour by a Burman member regretting Mr. Montagu's resignation and welcoming Viscount Peel were opposed by two European elected members and by one Anglo-Indian, after which, on the Lieutenant-Governor's suggestion, the mover withdrew both, His Honour considering the debate on the lines then developing undesirable, and intimating that officials could not take part in the discussion.

The Budget was presented with a few insignificant changes from the financial statement.

The City Corner of Calcutta concluded the enquiry touching the death of Lieut. T. S. Ellis on the 5th instant, who was found dead in his room with a gun shot wound on the 26th March last. The Jury returned a verdict that the deceased died of a bullet wound self-inflicted, whilst suffering from unsound mind. (A. P.)

Sores from Wrist to Elbow
"Completely Healed"

Our portrait is of Mr. John Kidd, of 17, Mill Lane, Kilmarnock, Scotland, who writes:—"My right arm became covered with sores from wrist to elbow and was useless for over two years. I tried different ointments and so-called cures, but they never did me any good. Then I tried your 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and the sores soon began to heal up and power began to come back to my arm, so I persevered with the Mixture, and after having four bottles am glad to say my arm is completely healed up and I have now the full use of it." In a further letter over a twelvemonth later Mr. Kidd writes: "I have had no return of my complaint; my arm is still as sound as a bell and never troubles me in the least."

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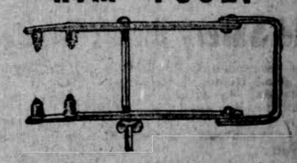

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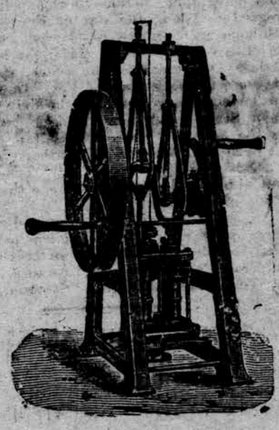

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